# THE LITERARY DIGEST

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## TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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# WHAT THE COUNTRY THINKS OF SHELVING THE BONUS

THE LOUD PROTESTS reaching this office in various papers against reburying the soldiers' bonus in the files of a Senate Committee give strength to the belief of Secretary Hoover's Washington *Herald* that the matter is merely postponed, not defeated, and "is as assured as if already acted upon." Thus we find a Western editor crying, "shame and disgrace" upon the "fickle and unappreciative," Mammon-worshiping nation which can not out of its vaster resources do for its soldiers what Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, France, Belgium, and Italy have done for theirs; which will not compensate the men who fought and suffered and bled for $1 a day while shirkers at home were getting $10 a day and the profits of war-time business were making 23,000 new multimillionaires! This cry is echoed by other papers and is taken up by individuals, journals, and organizations speaking for the veterans of the war. It is true that President Harding's insistence upon a postponement of the bonus bill on the ground that it would wreck the nation's finances quickly persuaded a majority of the Senate, and the postponement seems to be heavily indorsed by the prevailing newspaper sentiment of the country, irrespective of party lines and sectional prejudices. Yet it must be recorded that many refuse to accept this disposal of it as logical, or fair, or generous, or ingenuous. "The soldiers and sailors have been buncoed and they are not backward about saying so," we read in the Chicago *Journal* (Dem.). The boys who fought this war, stingingly observes the Des Moines *Register* (Ind. Rep.), may well read Kipling's "Tommy Atkins"—"It's always Mr. Atkins when the band begins to play." It strikes the Columbus *Citizen* (Ind.) as more than passing strange "that there should be no money available for the soldiers while money by the hundred million is available for the railroads." There was money enough for a naval-building program to cover the estimated bonus three times over, declares the Tifton *Gazette* (Dem.), in Georgia, but "everybody else, munition, armament, and supply, profiteer; capital and labor must be paid before the men who fought are paid—if they ever are paid."

Foremost among the service-men's journals, *The American Legion Weekly* insists that the people of this country, in so far as they have spoken, are clearly for a bonus. It calls attention to the fact that fourteen States have decided to give bonuses. In five the legislature acted; in the other nine the people spoke "unequivocally and conclusively" in referendums as follows:

| | *For* | *Against* | *Ratio For* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 105,712 | 32,820 | 3.2 to 1 |
| Michigan | 471,159 | 185,602 | 2.5 to 1 |
| New Jersey | 534,532 | 165,555 | 3.2 to 1 |
| New York | 1,117,546 | 630,265 | 1.8 to 1 |
| Oregon | 88,219 | 37,866 | 2.3 to 1 |
| Rhode Island | 10,535 | 1,303 | 8.1 to 1 |
| South Dakota | 93,459 | 56,366 | 1.7 to 1 |
| Washington | 224,356 | 88,128 | 2.5 to 1 |
| Wisconsin | 165,762 | 57,324 | 2.7 to 1 |

In asking the Senate to lay the bonus bill over, President Harding, declares *The American Legion Weekly*, "prevented the passage of a measure which a majority of the people of this country and a majority of our national legislators had come to regard as inherently founded on justice." The American Legion, we are told, must insist that President Harding and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon failed to make out a case against compensation:

"To assume that a country which spent billions in the war can not add to this a proportionately small amount is to assume that if the war had lasted a few weeks longer the country would have been ruined. The American Legion can not subscribe to the belief that this is sound. While the Government did not borrow money without paying a fair rate of interest, while it did not conscript industry without adequate remuneration, it conscripted men and remunerated them as it pleased. The American Legion can not subscribe to the belief that this is fair. If it was unjust to ask a contractor to work for the Government for less than cost plus 10 per cent., it was unfair to ask a man to fight for it for cost minus 50 per cent. The American Legion must believe that it will become apparent to the American people that President Harding, in his remarkable message, set forth no reason whatever to justify the Senate in delaying action on a bill so vital alike to the well-being of the men who served their country and to the country itself. It must express the fear, too, that normalcy can not be attained by ignoring obligation."

Defending the bonus as meaning "fair, square treatment for the men who fought for America," *The Stars and Stripes* (Washington), another ex-service-man's paper, similarly attacks the Harding logic. The more it studies the message the more it feels "that it was a piece of expediency coming from the hand but not from the heart of the Chief Executive, and that in good old army slang 'he may be sorry when he gets sober.'"

Precedent, says National Commander John G. Emery of the American Legion, disproves Secretary Mellon's "prediction of financial collapse if the adjusted compensation bill passes. England and her overseas dominions, France, Italy, and Belgium enacted national-relief legislation and found money thus expended a potent factor in stabilizing economic conditions generally through rehabilitation of individuals."

With these spokesmen for the veterans stand such widely distributed papers as the New York *Call* (Socialist), Chicago *Saturday Blade* (Ind.), Milwaukee *Leader* (Socialist), Shreveport *Times* (Dem.), Minnesota *Star* (Labor), and Seattle *Union Record* (Labor). *Labor* (Washington) calls for a survey of profiteering and a levy upon the profiteers thus discovered of a special tax with which to pay a bonus. William Jennings Bryan makes a simpler suggestion in his *Commoner:* "Why not keep the excess-profits tax and use the proceeds to pay the ex-service men?" *The New Majority* (Chicago), organ of the Farmer-Labor party, tells the disappointed ex-service men that this lesson should teach them "that the old parties are alike," that "there is no help for the worker—and the ex-service men are

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workers, except the few who wore the shoulder-straps—except in their own party."

Before turning now to the much larger body of newspaper opinion, which favors President Harding's plan to postpone

WHITE HOUSE
WORDS OF PRAISE
FROM PRESIDENT HARDING
P.S.— THE TIME IS INOPPORTUNE FOR A BONUS BILL
COMPENSATION
THE PENNILESS JOBLESS 1919 HEROES HOPE FOR BONUS BILL FOR RELIEF
CAMPAIGN PROMISES

"I CAN'T EAT FLOWERS."

—Stinson in the Dayton *News*.

action on the bonus for the present, it may be well to sketch briefly the circumstances which led to the Administration's decisive action. It will be remembered that a bonus bill was adopted by the House of Representatives a year ago. On July 5 of this year the Senate voted to take up the bonus bill presented by the Finance Committee, providing for adjustment of payment based on length of service, to become operative July 1, 1922, and applying to all in the service overseas or abroad, on land, on sea, or in hospitals, with the exception of higher officers. The bill provided for a choice of five methods of compensation: (1) adjusted service pay in cash instalments; (2) certificates calling for deferred payment increased by interest; (3) vocational-training aid; (4) farm or home aid; (5) land-settlement aid. Estimates of the total cost of the bonus have differed, running from $1,500,000,000 to $5,250,000,000.

Press correspondents expected the passage of the bill, but on July 6 there was read in the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Senator Frelinghuysen (Rep., N. J.), in which Mr. Mellon said that the proposed disbursements "could be financed only by adding to the burden of debt and taxes under which the country is now staggering" and would introduce "grave complications into the refunding operations which will be necessary within the next few years." The nation's first concern, continued Mr. Mellon, is to provide for the needs of disabled veterans, and "it would be unfortunate in the extreme while we are still struggling with that problem to dissipate our resources in a sweeping plan for cash payments to able-bodied ex-soldiers and sailors." Besides the direct consequences, the passage of a bonus bill just now would, in Mr. Mellon's opinion, "also involve great dangers of renewed inflation, increased commodity prices, and unsettled business conditions. The result would be serious injury and loss to the whole community, and in the long run even the veterans themselves would lose far more than they would gain."

Then President Harding appeared in person before the Senate, on July 12, to urge the recommitment of the bonus bill to the Finance Committee, on the ground that its enactment "in the midst of a struggle for readjustment and restoration would hinder every effort and greatly imperil the financial stability of the country." Three things, declared the President, are now essential: "These are the revision, including reduction, of our internal taxation; the refunding of our war debt; and the adjustment of our foreign loans. It is vitally necessary to settle these problems before adding to our Treasury any such burden as is contemplated in the pending bill." The Administration, the Senate was told, is mindful of and is doing its best for disabled and dependent soldiers, and realizes that the nation's obligations in this direction will inevitably grow enormously; "but no thoughtful person possest with all the facts is ready for added compensation for the healthful, self-reliant masses of our great armies at the cost of a Treasury breakdown, which will bring its hardships to all the citizens of the Republic."

After heated debate the Senate decided, on the afternoon of July 15, to recommit the bill. In the House, however, Congressman Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, declared himself "still unconvinced" and still of the same opinion "about the bonus for the boys." He believes Congress "can find a way to raise the money," and various suggestions for special loans or taxes have been made in the two Houses.

Strong as the support of the bonus plan is among politicians and former soldiers, the public in general, says the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog. Rep.), seems to regard it with diminishing favor, snd since Secretary Mellon and President Harding have spoken, approval of their position and editorial indorsement of their arguments have appeared on every hand. Even stronger condemnation of the bonus scheme comes from former Assistant

UNCLE SAM—"I'm not a piker, son, but I'm hard up."

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

Secretary of War Henry Breckenridge, who, according to the Philadelphia paper, has said:

"The bonus is not a benefit to the soldier, but an injury to him and to his country. The men who fought the war must pay for the war. Ninety per cent. of them are back at work now and able to take care of themselves. If you make a nominal

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disbursement to them of $1,000,000,000 to-day, it means that they will have to pay back $2,000,000,000 in years to come. Sophists may talk about taking the cost out of this or that class, but the burden will be upon the general public, must be reflected in higher rents, in higher prices of every article that

WAR DEBTS
SHIPPING LOSSES
LOSSES IN GOVERNMENT OPERATION
TAXES
DEBTS
TAXPAYER
HOW CAN HE CARRY THAT, NOW WITHOUT BREAKING HIS BACK ?
I DON'T THINK I CAN CARRY VERY MUCH MORE
WHAT WE OWE THE AMERICAN SOLDIER
Albert T. Reid

EVENTUALLY, BUT NOT ALL NOW.

—Reid in the Washington *National Republican.*

goes to the sustaining of life. The veteran will have to pay $1.50 or $2 for every dollar you purport to give him now."

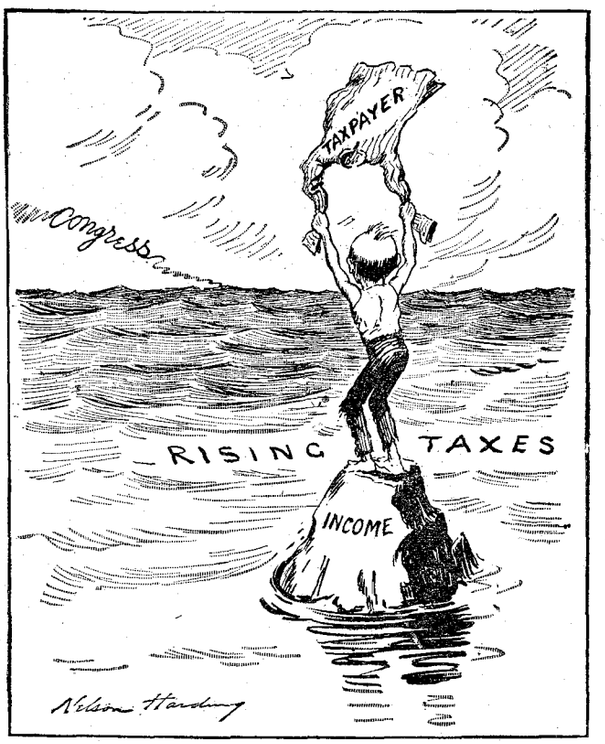
Thoughts like these seem to prevail in the minds of Republican editors. The President is warmly congratulated for his plain talk by party papers like the New York *Tribune*, Buffalo *Commercial*, Rochester *Post Express*, Cincinnati *Times-Star*, Charleston *Mail*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Buffalo *News*, Omaha *Bee*, Duluth *News Tribune*, Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, Baltimore *American*, and Syracuse *Post-Standard*. He told the truth "about an unpleasant situation timelily, tactfully, and with a courage which deeply inspires public confidence," we read in the New York *Evening Mail*. The President's courage is likewise emphasized by several other papers either Republican or friendly to the Administration, such as the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* and *Evening Public Ledger*, Cincinnati *Inquirer*, New Haven *Journal-Courier*, and Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*. In no less cordial agreement with the Administration view-points are the Washington *Post* (Ind.) and Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), while the Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) characterizes the arguments of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury as "counsels of truth and soberness." No less convinced that the bonus measure "would be a disastrous blow to the interest of the people" are independent journals like the Syracuse *Herald*, Detroit *Times*, New York *Evening Post*, Washington *Star*, Newark *News*, Springfield *Republican*, Rochester *Times-Union*, Providence *News*, Chicago *Daily News*, and St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. At any rate, "it would be better to wait another year until the Government finds itself financially," observes the Canton *News* (Ind. Dem.), altho the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) insists in a series of editorials that the bill "should be definitely killed now," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) quite agrees.

Democrats like Senator Myers, of Montana, and Underwood, of Alabama, were conspicuous among the Senatorial opponents of the bonus bill, and we find some of the most representative Democratic journals of the country lined up with the New York *World* in the belief that "the country can not afford a bonus, nor is a bonus necessary." Among them we may note the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, Houston *Post*, New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, New York *Times*, and Brooklyn *Citizen*.

The Administration's opinion, observes the Houston *Post*, "is reenforced by the most intelligent financial authorities in the United States." The observation of the Texas editor is in turn confirmed by the editorial attitude of such financial journals as the Boston *News Bureau*, which finds the bonus bill "menacing"; the New York *Commercial*, which calls it an "impossible burden"; and the New York *Journal of Commerce*, *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Financial World*, *Bond Buyer*, and *Bache Review*, whose comment is of like nature.

The financial argument against the bonus bill convinces the New York *Globe* (Ind.), but, it reasons, "if the bonus is rejected because it threatens to increase unemployment, then the obligation of the Government to do all that is possible to stimulate employment, becomes the greater." And the Chicago *Tribune* declares that one thing must be understood—namely, that this plea for economy at the expense of the veterans "shall be proved to be in good faith to the last dollar by the most drastic economies ever practised in the nation." One important effect of the President's bonus pronouncement, the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) hopes, "will be new support for the movement organizing in Washington to substitute a tax-revision bill for the tariff bill, so that the former measure may become a law by autumn." Besides, says *The Transcript:*

"If there is no money in the Treasury to readjust the compensation of war-time defenders, surely the money that is there




SUCCOR?

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

ought not to be spent at this time in creating a new department of public welfare, in creating a new department of education, or in providing Federal aid for mothers, or farmers, or any other class in the country. All such money-spending measures ought also to be pigeonholed, at least for the current session."

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## WISCONSIN, WHERE WOMEN ARE PEOPLE

WOMEN MAY WEAR TROUSERS in Wisconsin, a facetious State Senator remarked in discussing the bill, just passed, which gives full legal equality to the women voters of the State. "But they are not going to do it," predicts the New York *Herald*, and the Manchester *Union* is sure that "the women of Wisconsin will be just as womanly as ever, and the men will find that nothing happens to dim the old ideals of either the men or the women." This, as the Omaha *Bee* points out, despite "the old-fashioned fears that woman would be unsexed, that she would lose the mother instinct, and that the home would be broken up by her advent into politics." Now that all legal restrictions governing the fair sex in Wisconsin have been removed and an important precedent thus established, the National Woman's party is considering a "twentieth amendment" to the Constitution which will give them equal representation by women in Congress, on the Supreme Court, and on all Federal and State tribunals—"everywhere," as one editor remarks, "except in the Army and Navy."

In seeking a reason for the bondage in which women were held before the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, *The Wisconsin State Journal* (Madison) goes back to the Stone Age. "Perhaps it was because women were more or less confined to the cave by the children that man was able to arrogate to himself the running of things, and when it came to making laws, he probably legislated himself into the trousers. For some centuries he wore them with an obvious strut, in a figurative sense, but last year woman was given a voice, and that voice has just been heard in Wisconsin." Furthermore, predicts this editor: "Vote-eared politicians will hear this voice everywhere, and shortly women in all States will be in fact as God made them—equals of men in privilege as well as in obligations."

The Wisconsin legislature dealt with all cases of inequality or discrimination in one sweeping enactment. As the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* informs us, "it places all women on exactly the same plane as all men in respect to holding and conveying property, elections, referendums, and bond approvals, freedom of contract, jury service, care and custody of children, and even choice of residence for voting purposes." These are the rights for which the Woman's party is to struggle; "the example of Wisconsin is one that other States should follow," declares President Harding's Marion *Star*.

"While there is no valid reason why they should not begin this fight, why is it necessary?" asks the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette;* "if they will put steam behind their talk, the next legislature to meet in each State will fall all over one another to put women on full equality with men in every respect. But they must read the law to Republicans and Democrats—and vote the way they talk." Similarly, "why a Federal amendment to obtain all the rights and privileges pertaining to sex equality, which manifestly the Nineteenth Amendment intended to confer?" asks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. For, continues this paper—

"The same object can be attained through appropriate legislation by the several States abrogating these discriminations. That would appear to be the simpler way of going about the matter, and it could be done far more expeditiously. A Federal amendment would have to be ratified by thirty-six States in order to secure its adoption, and even if it met with popular favor, it would take quite a long while to get action on it by the required number of States, since under their own constitutions several of them would have to elect new legislatures after submission of the amendment by Congress before they could vote on it. Moreover, if the legislatures of the several States were willing to remove the discriminations on the merits of the question, some of them might be disposed to balk at further extension of Federal authority into the State's right to regulate the duties and responsibilities of its own citizens."

## THE IRISH TRIANGLE

"A MATCH AND A CIGAR," as the symbols of deliberation and conciliation, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* suggests, may be Lloyd George's most effective weapons of negotiation in a situation which is generally recognized as "too crucial for quick and impulsive consideration." That the situation is "crucial," even painfully crucial, there are no lack of professional observers to assure us. "As near as can be discerned from this distance, De Valera has climbed out on a limb, and it is not easy to see how he can climb back without some sort of a spill," observes the New York *Tribune*, putting the problem up to the party of the first part. "Britain has acted in bad faith toward Ireland so often," as *The New Republic* (New York) sees it, that such pro-Irish papers as *The Gaelic American* and *The Freeman* (New York) have no difficulty in believing that Lloyd George has "stacked the cards against Ireland" and plans to maneuver De Valera "into the position of seeming to invite further hostilities." Sir James Craig, the third representative of the three interests struggling for power in Ireland, receives rather more harsh treatment than the other two because of his sudden departure from the London conference where, it is understood, he insisted on complete autonomy for Ulster. At bottom, however, "the outcome hinges upon an agreement between Great Britain and Ulster rather than Great Britain and the Sinn Fein," insists the St. Louis *Star*. This journal presents what might be called a "middle-of-the-road" view of the present anomalous and critical situation. In calling the conference, we are reminded:

"Lloyd George laid down as one of the conditions that Ulster should not be coerced. The northeast corner of Ireland is theoretically as free as Sinn Fein to accept or reject any solution proposed in the peace meeting. What will be its attitude?

"The Ulster extremists have a policy which is at least a model of simplicity: 'We are organized into a province under the Home-Rule Act; we are satisfied with our status; that is all there is to say.'

"If Mr. De Valera took a corresponding position, he would say: 'Ireland is one country, Ulster is part of it, and no distinctions can be drawn in framing a dominion government.'

"Each of these extreme contentions could be strongly defended, in theory, depending upon the sentiments of the person doing the defending. In fact, there are plenty of Irish partisans, Sinn Fein or Ulster, who will read the paragraphs above and say that one or the other of them is all right but doesn't go far enough.

"Ireland, however, is confronted by a condition, not a theory. The condition is this: There can be no peace if both sides cling tenaciously to the full extent of what they consider their natural rights. Without peace there can be no prosperity or security. The choice for both factions is our extreme rights and misery or compromise and tranquillity.

"Sinn Fein is ready to compromise. It abandons the claim to freedom; it will recognize Ulster as a province within a dominion, given special safeguards against oppression.

"Ulster may reply that this subjects her to needless hazards; that it would be much better to separate Ireland into two dominions. Perhaps so, from an Ulster standpoint, altho in the long run even that may be doubtful on economic grounds. But the Irish separation movement is sentimentally based upon the unity of Ireland. If Sinn Fein agrees to make Ulster a separate province, that is as much of a concession as Irish sentiment will stand. Ulster should recognize that fact.

"The basis of compromise is absurdly simple. Sinn Fein says to Ulster: 'We accommodate ourselves to the fact that our location forces us to remain a British dominion; your location makes you a part of the dominion; kindly accommodate yourselves to that fact in the same spirit we are showing.'

"But suppose Ulster refuses. Lloyd George has said there shall be no coercion. If he adheres to that position, it will be possible for Ulster to force the resumption of the Irish war. Then the British Government will be in this remarkable position: It will proceed to coerce the Sinn Fein on account of a condition produced by its refusal to coerce Ulster!

"Where will that put Great Britain in the eyes of the world, in the eyes of its own citizens? It is an impossible situation.

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The fact is that if De Valera proves reasonable and Sir James Craig unreasonable, Great Britain will be virtually compelled to coerce Ulster because of the impossibility of resuming the war against South Ireland under such a moral handicap."

These mutual contradictions and "impossibilities" of the situation are recognized by a large majority of the commentators, in spite of the fact that a larger number, in fact, practically all except those who are classed with the very small ultra-partisan minorities, express confidence that "a real settlement of the Irish question by peaceful agreement," in the words of the New York *Times*, is so important that no man or party can afford to wreck the negotiations. Granting that it was, "indeed, the irony of fate which brought the Irish and British under one rule, almost on one soil," says the Washington *Herald*, "the Irish are as quick to forgive as they are capable to hate," and only continued "stupidity" on the part of the British Government can keep the negotiations from reaching a happy conclusion. "The hope of peace has been raised so high," adds the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "that no party to the negotiation can now destroy it with impunity," and the San Francisco *Chronicle* agrees from the other side of the continent that, altho "naturally there are some editors who refuse to lay down their pens," each side must have been convinced that "a permanent and complete agreement" was possible before they consented to enter into conference. One of the strongest pledges of peace, notes the Syracuse *Herald*, in agreement with the New York *Evening Post*, is the fact that the Sinn-Fein leaders have proved, by maintaining a truce in Ireland, that they have control of the forces under them. *The Herald* goes on to controvert the mistaken impression that the Irish have no cohesiveness by a number of citations from recent Irish history, and concludes:

"It is evident that among those who challenge Irish capacity

WELL, HERE'S HOPING!

—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee*.

for unity, Lloyd George and his associates of the British Cabinet are not to be included."

As for Lloyd George's interest in making peace, the Houston *Chronicle* thinks that "the British Empire could well afford to save its smallest English-speaking unit at the cost of losing its greatest foreign colony, not because of what the English-speaking unit represents in itself, but because of the effect on all other units." England simply can not afford to continue the attempt to coerce Ireland, in the opinion of this journal and of numerous other liberal organs. The Springfield *Republican* suggests a novel way out of the whole difficulty in the abolition of the British throne. The Irish Republic can not be abandoned, argues *The Republican*, calling to mind the bond issue floated in

IT'S A LONG, LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY!

—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.

this country, the fact that "if Mr. De Valera is president of anything, it is a republic," and that "he has no mandate from the Irish people for anything short of this form of government." *The Republican* argues that "if the British throne had been sent to the junk-heap in the world-war," the Empire's dominions would have become "autonomous states in a vast federated republic, and Ireland's republican aspirations could be measurably satisfied without a resort to separation and full independence." It is admitted that this is a concession which would be regarded by the British people as "beyond the bounds of political sanity," and yet, concludes the editor:

"If the abolition of the throne could effectively promote the reconciliation between Great Britain and Ireland, its sacrifice would be a very cheap price to pay for so necessary a consummation. The throne is nothing compared with the unity of the British Isles."

Compromise on a less drastic and more practical basis is suggested by the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, the Columbus *Dispatch*, the New York *World*, the New York *Times*, the Brooklyn *Citizen*, the Seattle *Union Record*, the Newark *Evening News*, and scores of other papers representing the vast predominance of American opinion. *The Ledger-Dispatch* recalls that "Edmund Burke said long ago: 'All government—indeed, every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act—is founded on compromise and barter,'" and prays that, "in the name of humanity, in the name of God, let us all hope that all Ireland and all England will agree to a solution of the British problem founded on compromise and barter." The New York *World* sets up "Canada as a Model for Ireland" in an editorial under that heading, recalling that—

"There too were presented racial and religious problems such as have so long vexed Ireland. It is more than half a century since Ontario and Quebec, known as Upper and Lower Canada, were joined with the maritime provinces in forming a Federal government under the name of the Dominion of Canada, with its divisions of powers between the provincial and central governments. Where Canada has profited by union, how much greater cause there is that the North and South of Ireland, with their close community of interests, should profit! What Canada has done Ireland under no more unfavorable conditions may well achieve."

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## SNAGS IN THE WAY OF DISARMAMENT

GRANTED THAT THE WORLD IS WEARY OF WAR, and that world disarmament would be a priceless boon to everybody but the manufacturer of fighting equipment, there yet remain numerous obstacles which must be frankly acknowledged and courageously faced. For instance, Germany, which has invaded France twice within recent memory, now "hangs over that nation like a black cloud," notes the New York *Tribune*. "Victory has brought no assurance of security to France," writes that keen observer, Colonel House, in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "so there is no strong public sentiment in favor of disarmament." Besides, avers Colonel House, "while the information coming from Russia is unreliable, it is commonly supposed that she now has with her reserves the largest Army in the world. And, while the Germans seem to be thoroughly disarmed, if they should link their fortunes with Russia—with German officers and the German General Staff in charge of Russia's Army—the two together would immediately become a source of concern to all Europe."

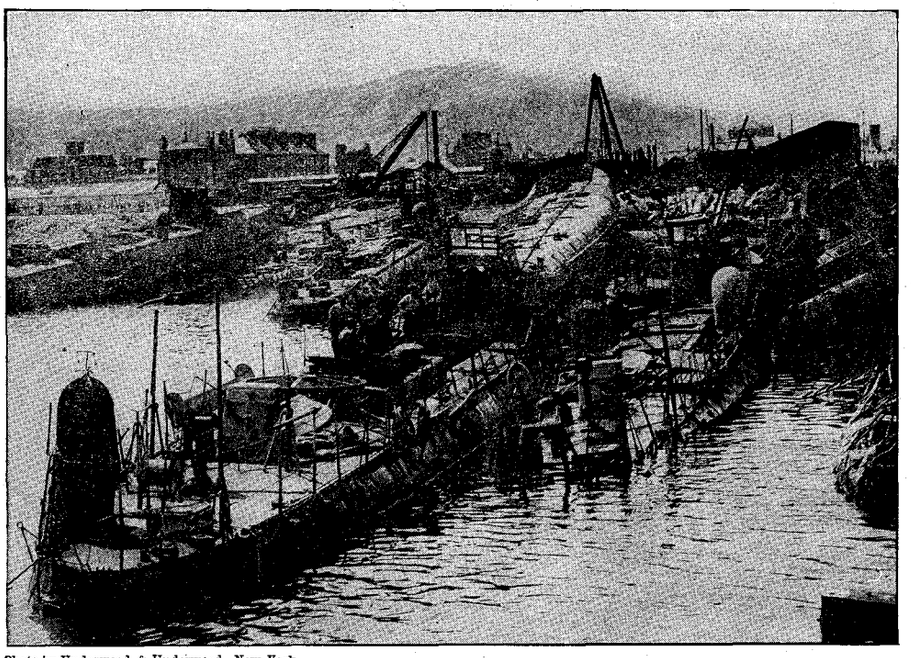

Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

WHERE DISARMAMENT IS NOW GOING ON.

A dozen of Germany's *U*-boats, which she hoped would win the war, being junked by the French victors at Cherbourg, according to stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles.

Nor is Poland likely to disarm, we are told, for if Upper Silesia goes to that country, Germany will resent it as keenly as France did when Germany took Alsace and Lorraine. The situation in Turkey can not be described as quiet. In fact, as the Pittsburgh *Sun* puts it, "war has not wiped out international suspicions and conflicting ambitions; fear, distrust, and jealousy still exist among the nations of Europe." Edwin L. James, Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, is able to cable to his paper from first-hand knowledge that—

"On one side of the Rhine are 65,000,000 people, the world's worst losers, nursing a spirit of revenge which is fed by their sentence to pay during a generation and more for the damage their armies did.

"On the other side of the Rhine are 35,000,000 of people weighted down with debt, their human capital drained, and their ears attuned to the hymn of hate which every diplomatic wind brings to them. This nation believes that without a strong army a few years will bring Germany rushing down upon them again.

"At the south are Italy and Jugo-Slavia in rivalry for control of the Adriatic and mutually distrustful.

"Farther north is Czecho-Slovakia, who depends upon a strong army to keep her Polish and Hungarian neighbors respectful.

"In the Balkans, Bulgaria and Roumania are no more friends than they ever were."

In view of this array of facts, asks Mr. James, will France, at the Washington conference to be called by President Harding, vote to reduce her Army? And will Poland give up her Army unless she is assured that Germany and Russia will let her live in peace? As for France, a cable to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says that nation "is convinced that the moment Germany no longer felt that any attempt at resistance would be severely punished, Germany would cease reparation payments. Therefore, in the opinion of these and other papers, France can not afford to reduce her land forces unless other Powers join her in enforcing the Treaty. "Evidently," concludes the Savannah *News*, "world disarmament is as tangled a question as ever the world discust."

Several United States Senators are of the opinion that President Harding's invitation to Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan to hold a disarmament conference in Washington helps to tangle the issue; that naval disarmament by the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, as proposed by Senator Borah, would have been a much simpler and more logical first step. As the Brooklyn *Eagle* significantly remarks:

"We note the beginnings of similar opposition to President Harding's plan in the comment on it. Senator Lodge likes it, but thinks the conference should be limited to naval armament. Senator Johnson favors the conference, but thinks its scope should be severely restricted. The New York *Herald* lauds the President's statesmanship, but warns against attempting to go beyond the question of naval armaments and certain Pacific problems. Senator Borah declines to be quoted. He is making ominous reservations. Back of all this is the plain fact that President Harding, in acting before the Borah resolution came to him, and in going far beyond the scope of that resolution, ignored the Senate and Congress."

"Moreover, land disarmament in Europe is much less reasonable to urge just now than naval disarmament, for the Moslem countries of Asia are aggressive," declares Mark Sullivan in the New York *Evening Post*. "To drag land disarmament into the question, therefore, is viewed in many quarters in Washington as worse than unfortunate," writes Frederic W. Wile in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "nor will Congress forget the Borah resolution."

"It is plain, therefore, that there are many difficulties in the way of real disarmament, one of which is that England would have to give up her traditional naval policy," concludes the Savannah *News*. Furthermore, asks the Pittsburgh *Sun*, "is it possible for Mr. Harding to assemble in conference leading statesmen of the world and induce them to agree to disarm without certain 'engagements' which will involve us deeply and permanently in Old-World policies and entanglements?"

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## TO PACIFY THE PACIFIC

JAPAN'S STRANGE HESITATION about consenting to discuss the problems of the Pacific in the coming disarmament conference has naturally aroused in our press some rather pointed remarks about her possible motives. "It is manifest," said President Harding, in his invitation, "that the question of limitation of armament has a close relation to Pacific and Far-Eastern problems, and the President has suggested that the Powers especially interested in these problems should undertake in connection with this conference the consideration of all matters bearing upon their solution with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the Far East." In reply, Japan accepted the invitation to the conference, but was silent on this point. "Japan does not want to discuss anything that will threaten its 'special position' in the Far East, which is that of land and trade grabber and terrorizer of weaker peoples," declares the intensely anti-Japanese New York *American*, for, notes the more moderate Baltimore *News*, "whatever Japan does now must be done with the eyes of a critical world wide open." Japan's backwardness in accepting the President's invitation to discuss Pacific problems, avers this paper, "amounts to an admission that she is too determined to pursue her own line of action to waste time discussing it." "If, however, she wishes to pussyfoot on Far-Eastern issues, there can be no other conclusion than that she does not genuinely wish to accompany the remainder of the world in disarming," remarks the Troy *Record*. "But what are these fundamental issues?" asks the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, which replies that the "real conflict of interest between the United States and Japan consists of Japan's commercial interests and political activities in China and Siberia; these have engendered a need for a definite agreement."

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DOES ANYBODY NEED A SECOND INVITATION?
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

It is, however, Japan's militaristic attitude that most editors criticize. "The burden of war did not fall so heavily upon her, and she derived large temporary benefits from it," we are told by the New York *Evening Mail*, while the Baltimore *American* broadly intimates that, since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, Japan "has been busy consolidating her new possessions in such a way as to indicate a determination to win complete

TIRED OF PAVING THE WAY.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

military and commercial supremacy in the Pacific." "If Japan has been overreaching herself, and for the general good must be checked, Mr. Harding has made one of the cleverest diplomatic moves in history," in the opinion of *The American*. For in Japan, declares the Boston *Transcript*, "it is no secret that the United States is the Power against which Japan is preparing to-day with extraordinary energy."

On the other hand, writes the New York *World's* Washington correspondent, it is held by many Washington officials and Senators that "there is no Far-Eastern question that does not have an end in Europe. The discussion, therefore, must bring up Persia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and even India." As for disarmament, "in no country in the world has a stronger sentiment in favor of disarmament been created than in Japan," the Newark *Evening News* informs us. "Armament is a millstone around the nation's neck," agrees a Waseda University professor. What Japan fears, say Tokyo dispatches, is that she will have to face a "powerful Anglo-American combination," with the Chinese in the background as a diplomatic force to be reckoned with. Even South China, which has not been recognized by the Government of the United States, seeks representation at the conference, claiming that "the Peking government's power rests upon the militarists and not upon the will of the people." Each nation attending, we are told, may discuss or decline to discuss any question that may be brought before the conference. Yet "a survey of the field discloses so many points concerning which Japan might wish to have a preliminary understanding that one can not regard it as amazing if the government's acceptance of Mr. Harding's invitation is temporarily qualified by tacit reservations of an important character," maintains the Springfield *Republican*. "The United States

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might have been equally suspicious if Japan had invited it to participate in a disarmament conference which was to take up the California land question, the oil controversy in Mesopotamia, and the relation of European governments to the Monroe Doctrine," argues the New York *World*, which thinks the

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THE TREASURE-HUNTERS.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

President would have done much better "had he confined his conference to the naval limitations provided for in the Borah resolution." Furthermore, asserts *The World:*

"When Mr. Harding brought in the Pacific and Far-Eastern questions he perverted the conference from a discussion of the limitation of armament to a discussion of Japan's future status as a Great Power. Japan has naturally taken alarm. No other nation has been asked to submit its whole foreign policy to the scrutiny of this conference, and the Japanese can not be blamed if they are distrustful and hesitant.

"Japan has quite as good reason to distrust American motives as we have to distrust Japanese motives. The United States is far richer than Japan, far more populous, and far more powerful. Of all the nations invited to the conference, Japan is the weakest in resources and in the most difficult position economically. What the situation requires is something in the way of assurances to Japan that the United States is not unmindful of her position and regards her problems at least sympathetically."

In the opinion of the British Premier, "this conference will result in a pact of peace that will make the Pacific Ocean a real pacific ocean," and the premiers of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada appear to be of the same opinion. "The Anglo-Japanese Alliance will never be revived if the disarmament conference develops a successful plan for disarmament," confidently predicts the Seattle *Times*, for, as the New York *Globe* points out, "Mr. Harding's conference, which will treat as open questions many issues formerly adjusted by the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, will automatically postpone its renewal."

Naturally, remark several editors, Japan is not highly pleased at the trend of recent events. In fact, it is said, Japan suspects the British Premier of having precipitated the conference idea in order to postpone renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which is regarded by the Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian premiers with disfavor. Nor is the inclusion of China pleasing to Japan, say correspondents, for China is sure to bring before the conference her own peculiar differences with the Nipponese Government. Lastly, Japan is said to fear that Italy and France will strengthen the case which the United States will present with reference to problems affecting the Orient and the future control of the Pacific. The points upon which Japan is expected to agree are thus set forth by W. W. Jermane in the Seattle *Times:*

"1. The recognition of China as being entitled to generous treatment; her integrity will be preserved, and every opportunity given her to maintain herself in the family of nations.

"2. The application of the principle of territorial integrity to all the countries which border the Pacific. That means Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

"3. Equality of commercial opportunity throughout the entire Pacific area. That is to say, there will be no further spheres of influence in China and those that have existed there will be made innocuous.

"4. The three Great Powers which will have special interest in the Pacific—the United States, Great Britain, and Japan—to express their deepest concern in the preservation of peace in that ocean."

There are also the questions of Yap and Shantung, but, it is pointed out, these may be settled before the conference meets; Shantung may be returned to China. There will then remain as a source of friction the California antialien land laws. "If all these problems of the Pacific can be solved to mutual satisfaction, the chief reason for heavy competitive armaments will be eliminated," thinks the Washington *Star*. "That done," agrees the Richmond *News Leader*, "the world will have its one real chance of recovering from the war." As Harold Phelps Stokes writes in the New York *Evening Post:*

"The root of the trouble is that Japan has always preferred to negotiate specific issues with one nation at a time. She hesitates apparently to abandon this policy and to commit what she has always considered as her special interests to the hands of a general conference. The controversy over Shantung, for instance, she has always regarded as one between herself and China. The controversy over Yap she has been inclined to regard as one between herself and the United States. Now all these matters are likely to come to a show-down."

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THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.

—McCay in the New York *American*.

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# TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Near East is as near as your pocketbook.—*Williamsport Sun.*

THE first ingredients of the melting-pot should be soap and water.—*Charleston Gazette.*

THE politician who keeps his ear to the ground seldom gets his foot on it.—*Canton Repository.*

A COUNTRY is not made great by the number of square miles it contains, but by the number of square people it contains.—*Dayton News.*

CHICAGO was dark for six hours during a strike of electricians, but crime didn't increase any. It couldn't.—*New York Evening Post.*

BUSINESS is still chaotic, says an economist. And the traveling salesman finds it very difficult to bring orders out of chaos.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

THE physician who says no fast will prove fatal to a healthy man within twenty days probably doesn't mean to include Belfast.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

IT won't make a great deal of difference to the average flivver driver whether the oil is controlled by John Bull or John D.—*Marion Star.*

"BELGIUM and the United States have the best fossils." No names are mentioned.—*Toledo Blade.*

YOU see, the taxpayer is waking up to the fact that, after all, the bonus bill really is a bill.—*Dallas News.*

IN business the man who engages in the most ad ventures is surest to come out unhurt.—*Washington Post.*

THE man who never lends money never has many friends. Also, he doesn't need them.—*Kansas City Star.*

JUDGING from present-day dancing, familiarity doesn't breed as much contempt as it ought to.—*Life* (*New York*).

MUCH objection to laws arises from the impossibility of making them apply only to the other fellow.—*Detroit Journal.*

WE still believe the best plan to keep cool is to set all the thermometers back ten degrees.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

OF course, the tightwads are despicable; but if it wasn't for them, where would the good fellows borrow money?—*Baltimore Sun.*

WE have lost all hope that China will ever become civilized; eleven bandits have just been executed over there within twenty-four hours after capture.—*Columbia* (*S. C.*) *Record.*

ONE of the saddest sights in the country is a promoter trying to kid an American city into the belief that it hungers for grand opera.—*Muskogee Phoenix.*

PREMIER WIRTH, of Germany, announces a plan to collect 80,000,000,000 of paper marks a year. Must have bought an extra printing-press.—*St. Louis Star.*

A CONGRESSMAN wishes to know what we get out of the Philippines, anyway. The real question is not what, but whether.—*Fort Wayne News and Sentinel.*

YOU would be surprized to know how much wear an Armenian could get next winter out of that old suit you have worn for the last time.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE Philippines have asked for a bigger debt limit, probably just to demonstrate their advanced status as a civilized people.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

GIVE the Republicans their due. They propose to put skeletons on the free list and to reduce the tariff from 50 to 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on poker-chips.—*Dallas News.*

IT appears that nations are not so much interested in beating swords into plowshares as they are in beating competitors into oil-fields.—*Harrisburg Patriot-News.*

ARTHUR BRISBANE says 999 out of every 1,000 of us die without ever having had a thought. Why should we when Arthur is here to do the thinking for the human race?—*Houston Post.*

GOLD and silver in small quantities have been found in some Wyoming coal. We thought they were gold-plating it when we asked the price recently.—*Farm, Stock and Home* (*Minneapolis*).

PROSPERITY is a buy-product.—*Greenville* (*S. C.*) *Piedmont.*

HAVING peace by resolution let's make a resolution to keep it.—*Greenville* (*S. C.*) *Piedmont.*

THE reason we hate an end-seat hog is because he beats us to it.—*Providence Journal.*

THE ideal way would be to give the bonus to everybody who is fighting for it and exempt everybody else from taxation.—*Dallas News.*

"TOO many dam failures," says THE LITERARY DIGEST. Equally true with a slight change in the order of the words.—*Boston Herald.*

THE weather bureau frequently refers to it as a "mean" temperature. Laymen use adjectives of a little higher horse-power.—*Wichita Falls Record-News.*

THE best we can say for the dry champions who went in to knock out John Barleycorn is that they have him very groggy.—*Columbia* (*S. C.*) *Record.*

THERE was some doubt about last spring on account of the weather, but this summer is easily identified as the genuine article.—*Detroit Journal.*

NEVER put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day—it may be prohibited then.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE doctor who recommends pleasant thoughts while eating should edit the food prices.—*Washington Post.*

JAPAN understands that America's Chinese policy has no changing Hughes.—*Greenville* (*S. C.*) *Piedmont.*

IT is to be hoped in the Irish negotiations that the Orange factor will not prove a lemon.—*Baltimore American.*

THE thing the tired business man needs to give him a renewed interest in life is a little business.—*Toledo News-Bee.*

THE Army and Navy Bill for 1922 would build 150,000 homes or keep 1,732 used cars in running order.—*Greenville News.*

IT'S taxation without representation when dad stays home while the rest of the family go on a vacation.—*Williamsport Sun.*

"WHAT is the chief cause of divorce?" asks a college professor. Speaking offhand, we should say, matrimony.—*Cleveland News.*

WICHITA carpenters have voluntarily reduced the amount of wages they couldn't get and have gone to work.—*Barber County* (*Kansas*) *Index.*

AMBASSADOR HARVEY says our boys were "simply delighted" to get into the war. Delighted? They were in transports.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

A SEASON of depression has its disadvantages, but sellers no longer assume a bored and forbidding air when you offer to buy something.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

BEATING swords into plowshares won't make the world entirely safe. There will still be fools who will try to beat trains to a crossing.—*Akron Beacon Journal.*

PROHIBITION is a great thing. The money the head of the family formerly spent for strong drink now is spent by the wife and kids for soft drink.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE old game of piracy may be reviving, but it is a futile endeavor. Sooner or later the pirates will have to land, and then the profiteers will get 'em.—*Kansas City Star.*

"WORK and forget all about the heat," advises Judge Landis. Good advice, especially when the work brings in $50,000 a year and box-seats to all the ball games.—*Peoria Transcript.*

AN issue is something that walks right down the middle of the road, while all the politicians are anxiously hiding out in the tall timbers observing the direction it takes.—*Columbia* (*S. C.*) *Record.*

WHENEVER a foreign Power wishes a favor from Uncle Sam, it reminds him of the inestimable help it lent him in his struggle for independence. The number of countries which now claim to have aided in the enterprise is enormous, and indicates that Washington and his patriots must have had a pretty easy time of it, sitting around in luxury at Valley Forge and letting the allies do the work.—*Kansas City Star.*

WHAT MAKES MORE NOISE THAN A PIG UNDER A GATE?

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

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# FOREIGN COMMENT

## A BIG LITTLE FRANCO-GERMAN "BUSINESS TALK"

TREATIES ARE IN EFFECT BUT INEFFECTIVE as long as the parties concerned are not on speaking terms with each other, and the fact that a French minister has met a German minister in private conference for the first time since 1871 is taken in some European newspapers as an indication that France and Germany are at last to reach a basis of business understanding for their mutual good. This little business conversation has started talk all over Europe, for if France and Germany begin to work together in business deals, the effect on other countries may be very important. The participants in the conversation were Dr. Rathenau, German Minister for Reconstruction, and Mr. Loucheur, French Minister for the Liberated Regions, who conferred at Wiesbaden ostensibly on the question of Germany's part in the restoration of the French departments laid waste by her troops during the war. But, as the London *Times* points out, the discussions between the French and German ministers, it is sense to assume, were not confined to the technical aspects of reparation, especially as Dr. Rathenau is "by no means an ordinary business man and still less an ordinary minister." It is true he has been "associated with and has, in fact, been the soul of some of the largest German industrial undertakings," such as the famous A. E. G. or Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft, but he "considers himself as much a seer and leader of thought as a leader in organization and business enterprise," and "his latest book is a protest against the imprisonment of the mind in a mechanically organized world." This explains why some sections of the French press are afraid that France is embarking on a perilous course by heart-to-heart talks with such Germans as Dr. Rathenau, while among the Socialist press in France and in Italy the cry is raised that Franco-German capitalism is getting a tighter grip on the workers and thus attempting to strangle international Socialist solidarity. A liberal French daily, *La Liberté*, observes:

"The danger of this sort of conversation is that the question of reparations is turned from its original character of finance and economics into a political question. Thus, Dr. Rathenau did not fail to intimate to Mr. Loucheur that the Government which accepted and signed the reparations demand could not subsist in Germany unless certain concessions were made to German national sentiment east and west, that is, in Upper Silesia and on the Rhine. On the other hand, Dr. Rathenau has been telling us for months that war has destroyed the old idea of wealth. To-day wealth does not consist merely in monetary possessions, but in the real values susceptible of development by the labor of man. The true capital of Germany consists in the arms and brains of the Germans. But on what raw material are these arms and brains to work in order to produce the reparation milliards? As it is, Germany is too small to feed her 60,000,000 mouths. She must have another field to work in. There is only one. It lies to the east—the Slav countries—in a word, it is Russia. Thus it is that Franco-German conversations run the risk of entailing the most dangerous consequences."

THE LAW OF SELF-PRESERVATION.

JOHN BULL—"We must help him up, or he'll pull us down."
—*The Star* (London).

The *Echo de Paris* entertains views much like the foregoing, and points out that Russia and eastern Europe "call from the depths of their misery and their material and moral ruin for organizers and masters," which miracle-men should, of course, be Germans, to the profit of everybody "including and especially Germany." This daily adds:

"Not only will Germany be able to pay her creditors, but she will have a good opportunity to reopen her campaign for European hegemony—which is an economic move more dangerous because more difficult to disclose. The reverses of Slav civilization will enable her to spread her effort and influence in the East to a greater extent than she has ever compassed in the past."

According to the Paris *L'Europe Nouvelle*, Dr. Rathenau's conviction is that the question of reparations is subordinate to the economic rehabilitation of Germany, which must be attained by cooperation with the world beyond her frontiers. But Mr. Loucheur pointed out that France also must change her economic structure in order to be able to accept the reparations payments without damage to herself, and we read:

"The problem is not merely to invent a number of expedients to make Germany's payments come easy to her. The two countries must be reorganized on complementary lines, and the exchange of iron for coal will doubtless be the point of departure. It may be also that agreements will be reached on exportation to certain markets such as Russia. This policy is open to attack, and from two sides. Some will say Germany is drawing power from it, which is dangerous to France; but the answer to this objection is that economic agreements involve no renunciation on the part of France of any of the rights secured to her by the Treaty of Versailles. Moreover, if peace is to be maintained, it is not to be done by impressing Germany with the conviction that she is condemned to death.

"Another objection to be heard is that this policy may possibly menace France's Allies; but in all probability the British and the Americans will take care to banish such fears, for they are the first to exhort France and Germany to industrial cooperation. What the British and Americans fear is that they may not find buyers, not that they may have to meet competitors. The fact of the matter is that there is no choice of policy left. The first plan urged upon France by nervous patriots is to crush

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Germany in order to protect France. The second would link up the cause of France with the economic construction of the world. The latter policy has been chosen."

A French Communist organ, the Paris *Humanité*, speaks bitterly of the "brutal realities" underlying the term "economic collaboration," and adds:

"Mr. Loucheur speaks for the great French metal industries as Dr. Rathenau speaks for the industries beyond the Rhine, which depend upon the production and working of iron. The French metallurgists need coal and the German industrials have their eyes on mines in the east of France. The capitalists of Berlin, Westphalia, and Saxony are prepared, on certain conditions, to join with the capitalists of Paris, Lille, Lyons, and Marseilles. Operating in union, they will seek raw materials, labor, and markets, and they hope to hold up the proletariat and the consumers by the strength of their joint organization. Their plan is to reconstitute and expand the metallurgical trust of before the war, which was composed of the iron and steel industries in various countries. There is also involved an employers' plan to increase their means of offense and defense against the working classes.

"What we wonder is, whether the other ambitious capitalists, in Britain, the United States, and, on a lesser scale, in Italy, will let the French and Germans work these plans out by themselves. The Wiesbaden negotiations may start new conflicts unless all the capitalistic forces come to agreement through their agents in London, New York, and elsewhere, so that all the great employers of the world, all the oligarchies which compete for raw materials and markets, may form against the peoples of the world a Holy Alliance of iron and coal and oil, wool and cotton."

THE GERMAN APPEAL.

GERMANY (to the Allies)—"Throw me a life-line—you need me in your business."
—*Asino* (Rome).

In contrast to such a gloomy view we have the opinion of the Rome *Messagero*, which says:

"The conversations at Wiesbaden open a new era in European relations. The economic entente between France and Germany must bear fruit in political soil. The consequences of the *rapprochement* between these two countries will be to change completely the present condition of Europe. A loyal *rapprochement* even on merely economic grounds opens the way for the reconstruction of Europe. Italy has nothing to fear in the new turn of events. On the contrary, she has much to hope for, provided always that her economic and political safeguards are assured."

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* questions the belief of "certain American pressmen who are convinced that Wiesbaden means a German-French *rapprochement* in the near future," yet he admits that this talk is "a real step toward that radical clear-up between Germany and France which must come unless the hypothesis of war in a few years is taken as the inevitable destiny." This informant points out further that because the Nationalists hold the strategic positions in French politics the Briand Government "must proceed cautiously and grimace at Germany to hide any open sign of sensible bargaining." But Mr. Briand is said now to be "emerging in this beginning of common sense in Franco-German relations," and has no doubt been helped "by the good reception which the idea of a French reconciliation with Germany has had in England."

## SLAMMING THE DOOR ON NORTHCLIFFE

THE LATEST SLAM in the "long vendetta between Lloyd George and Lord Northcliffe is Lord Curzon's order that no representative of the Northcliffe newspapers shall have the press facilities of the Foreign Office." The Foreign Secretary, Lord Curzon, is, of course, acting under the Premier's instructions, yet London dispatches declare that the Foreign Office is in "an impossible position, and it must climb down sooner or later, and will find that the information which it so greatly cherishes will reach *The Times* at Printing House Square and *The Daily Mail* at Carmelite House in a manner that will surprize but may not delight it." Lord Northcliffe himself started the rumpus when he said that instead of going to the Washington disarmament conference as the representatives of the British people, Lloyd George and Lord Curzon would be going "discredited by electoral defeats of unprecedented number and volume," and in a statement to the press this proprietor of many journals now adds:

"Curzon and Lloyd George want to go to America to gain time, saying that the life of the Government should be prolonged in order that they can attend to their duties at Washington.

"My newspapers and many others maintain that our delegates should not be professional politicians, and that they should not be chosen of necessity from the members of this discredited Government or of one party. For saying that Curzon was the wrong man to go, my newspapers have been cut off from their supply of news by Curzon and Lloyd George, altho these men spend half their lives angling for newspaper support and badgering tame millionaires to buy it for them.

"They know nothing about the management of newspapers. They do not realize that if the Government attacks one newspaper, the other newspapers come to its help. My newspapers, therefore, now present exactly as good a share of government news as the others, and for several reasons. One is that the government offices are always leaky where news is concerned, and another is that other publishers come to my rescue, knowing that I should come to theirs if they were similarly attacked.

"It is a petty business and reveals the size of the politicians who are trying to get to Washington. Curzon, tho nominally Foreign Minister, is usually described as Lloyd George's first footman."

The editor of the Liberal *Westminster Gazette*, Mr. G. S. Spender, tells a London correspondent of the New York *Times* that he does not consider the boycotting of the Northcliffe newspapers "so much an attack on the liberty of the press as an insidious maneuver which might lead toward bribery of the press," for "if the idea were once accepted that news would be given out only to newspapers which supported the Government, the result would be most dangerous, but if that were to happen all Fleet Street would make common cause and rebel." Mr. J. Stuart, editor of the London *Daily News*, characterizes Lord Curzon's act as "an attempt to hamper a newspaper in the performance of its functions," and asks: "What right has Lord Curzon to claim private control over public news and to withhold

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it from a newspaper because the newspaper does not please him?" The editor of *The Daily Express*, Mr. Ralph Blumenfeld, describes the order of Lord Curzon as "foolish" and "ineffective." He says also that "every government department has its publicity department nowadays, but it is absurd to suggest that big newspapers are dependent on them for their news. They give out only the news the Government wants to be published, and we always try to confirm it from other sources." Says the radical London *Star:*

"The only comment that most people will make is that this agreeable couple, Northcliffe and Lloyd George, at least ought to know each other well by this time, but a simply grotesque side of this quarrel between these two political *condottieri* is reprisal. We are solemnly informed this morning that No. 10 Downing Street and the Foreign Office have broken off relations with all of Lord Northcliffe's papers and will give no information to any of them.

"These steps break every principle of the freedom of the press and they can produce no effect on the persons against whom they are directed. They set up the dangerous doctrine that a newspaper which dares to criticize Lloyd George or that most superior Curzon, Foreign Minister, in violent terms is to be deprived of information about public affairs which it would otherwise seem good to the coalition to impart to the public through its means—that is a doctrine which we shall not admit.

"But we decline to regard this as other than an *opera-bouffe* war. This is the kind of embargo that can not long be maintained, especially in this instance. There are too many blockade-runners and bootleggers and rum-runners in Whitehall and Westminster for Lloyd George's new embargo to last long now. The only possible excuse for a ministerial campaign of this sort is that it will win. In this instance Lloyd George is certain to lose. He no doubt regards himself as a martyr; he need not make himself a laughing-stock."

THE FLOWER OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.
—*The Star* (London).

Lloyd George's side of the case was given in the House of Commons, where he stated that the privileges from which the Northcliffe newspapers have been cut off allowed their representatives to "visit the government offices and make inquiry on their own behalf on the events of the day," but he added:

"I need hardly explain that official information is available to the London *Times* through the ordinary agencies. The fullest courtesy has at all times been extended to its representatives. The fact that it has pursued a course of virulent opposition and notably to the head of the Government has not in the least influenced the government departments in regard to the facilities extended to its representatives, and personally I have never made a single effort to induce the withdrawal of a single facility from the London *Times* or its associated newspapers, *The Daily Mail*, *The Evening News*, and *The Weekly Dispatch*.

"On Wednesday, the 13th instant, however, the London *Times* published a personal attack of a peculiarly offensive and mischievous character upon the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with special reference to momentous and delicate negotiations on which he was engaged in pursuance of a policy representing not only the Government of the United Kingdom but the prime ministers of the dominions and representatives of India. Such an attack at such a time seemed to us to fall below all normal standards of English journalism. I pass over the question of taste, but it was difficult to pass over the attempt to create personal prejudice in foreign countries against a British public servant of high repute at a time when he was charged with the most responsible and anxious negotiations on behalf of the whole Empire.

"It is not too much to say that no reputable British journal of any party would have published such an attack. Fortunately, it is without precedent.

"In spite of its record in recent years the London *Times* is still supposed in many circles abroad to represent both the educated and official opinion in this country. Here we know it has long ceased to hold that position, but that fact is only gradually becoming known abroad. It is, therefore, essential that the British Government as a whole shall mark strongly its disapproval of such an attack on the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at such a critical moment. . . . . .

"There are journals that constantly attack the Government, and I am not supposed to like those, but I invite the honorable gentleman to point to a single journal attacking the Government from which we have withdrawn any facility, altho their attacks have been incessant. They are attacks upon the Prime Minister, but a prime minister is here to be attacked."

## BRITISH REPLIES TO HARVEY

AMBASSADOR HARVEY'S fanfare of eloquence on his first public appearance in England raised more criticism in this country than in Britain. In fact, when he said that America would have none of the League of Nations, the British took him at his word as spokesman of his Government, but without any intention of scrapping the League on that account. Now they begin to find the real reply to the American pronouncement in authoritative statements by A. J. Balfour, Lord President of the Imperial Council, and by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, president of the League of Nations Union, which on June 25 celebrated League of Nations' Day by a mass demonstration in Hyde Park, in which many foreign countries, represented by detachments in national costume, walked in procession to the Park. Mr. Balfour's speech was made before the Imperial Conference, and contained an exprest hope that Germany would soon become a member of the League. "The most serious difference between the League as it was planned and the League as it exists," he said, "is the absence of America and Russia." What is more, he laid it down as a principle that "if the League were to dissolve, a new peace treaty would have to be framed and new machinery would have to be devised for carrying out the duties with which the League has been entrusted." In a statement issued to the press on League of Nations' Day, Viscount Grey of Fallodon said:

"The need for a league of nations to preserve peace becomes more, and not less, evident. Without some such organization the governments of the nations who desire peace will be as powerless to avert war when a crisis comes as they were in 1914.

"But the vitality of a league of nations and the policy of governments must depend upon public opinion. It is to keep public opinion informed, alert, and effective that the League of Nations Union exists, and the first answer to every citizen who wishes to help the League is, 'Join the League of Nations Union.' Our country, with forty-seven other nations, is a member of the League. Since peace it has done good work; it can realize the hopes with which it was founded, but only if the peoples of the nations who are members of it insist upon its development and use.

"The President of the United States has definitely and finally stated that the United States can not join the League. I believe that the President and the people of the United States have the same desire for world peace as those of us in this country who are the strongest supporters of the League of Nations.

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We know that the influence of the United States must be very great, and may very likely be decisive, in a world crisis. We shall welcome that influence in whatever way the United States decides to exercise it. But we can not scrap the League of Nations."

For those in Europe, Viscount Grey goes on to say, there are but three main policies, which he enumerates as follows:

"1. Isolation, which for us is the most costly, futile, and dangerous policy.

"2. Separate alliances. These—if they take the form of special treaties for special purposes, are publicly communicated to the League of Nations, and are not contrary to the objects of the League—are not incompatible with it. But dependence on separate alliances without a league of nations will assuredly bring Europe to a crisis and to war again, as it did in 1914.

"3. The policy of developing, using, making effective the League of Nations.

"It can not be doubted that this democracy desires to avoid future war. Democracy, if it be resolved and alert, may be more powerful in policy and action than any form of government the world has known; but if it be apathetic and undecided it becomes pitiably helpless. It needs organization to focus opinion and make it effective. It is to provide such an organization to secure through public opinion that, whatever party be in power, the policy of this country shall be a league-of-nations policy, that the League of Nations Union exists and is to-day appealing for support."

Of the three courses which Lord Grey summarizes, remarks the London *Daily News*, the first two—isolation and defensive alliances—have been tried and have failed, and it adds:

"The League of Nations is politely derided by some men as a pious and hopeless aspiration, and impatiently ignored by others as a rather futile and impotent organization busied about the dull and dusty detail of intricate and uninteresting international problems. But essentially it is nothing else than a concrete expression of Europe's determination to tolerate war no more. If it thrives, it will make a declaration of war increasingly more difficult. If it fails, it will not merely make the chance of war greater; it will make another outbreak certain."

HAIL AND FAREWELL.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (making her first use of the long-distance telephone to America)—"Is that my friend Mr. Wilson speaking?"

PRESIDENT HARDING—"No—quite the reverse. Ring off!"

—*Punch* (London).

## NON-VIOLENCE WITH A PUNCH

NON-COOPERATION, A NEGATIVE WORD, describing the most powerful resistance ever offered to British rule in India, has perhaps puzzled the outside world about the movement led by Mr. Gandhi, who is described by some opponents as a combination of a religious mystic and anarchic agitator. The Indian word used to define the aim of Mr. Gandhi and his followers is Swaraj, which means self-rule, and some adherents say it parallels in aim and purpose absolute separation as sought by the extreme Sinn-Fein element in Ireland. For the enlightenment of Indian readers and others, Mr. Gandhi sets down the program of Non-Cooperation as follows: (1) Removal of untouchability; (2) removal of the drink curse; (3) ceaseless introduction of the spinning-wheel and the ceaseless production of Khaddar leading to an almost complete boycott of foreign cloth; (4) registration of Congress members, and (5) collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund. No fierce propaganda is necessary for solidifying Hindu-Muslim unity and producing "a still more non-violent atmosphere," he writes in *Young India*, and adds:

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

JOHN BULL—"He's a nice youngster and just like his father."

EUROPE—"Yes, but his father doesn't give him anything!"

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

"I have put untouchability in the forefront because I observe a certain remissness about it. Hindu Non-Cooperators may not be indifferent about it. We may be able to right the Khilafat wrong but we can never reach Swaraj, with the poison of untouchability corroding the Hindu part of the national body. Swaraj is a meaningless term, if we desire to keep a fifth of India under perpetual subjection and deliberately deny to them the fruits of national culture. We are seeking the aid of God in this great purification movement, but we deny to the most deserving among his creatures the rights of humanity. Inhuman ourselves, we may not plead before the Throne for deliverance from the inhumanity of others.

"I put drink second, as I feel that God has sent the movement to us unsought. The greatest storm rages round it. The drink movement is fraught with the greatest danger of violence. But so long as this Government persists in keeping the drink shops open, so long must we persist in sleeplessly warning our erring countrymen against polluting their lips with drink.

"The third place is assigned to the spinning-wheel, tho for me it is equally important with the first two. If we produce an effective boycott of foreign cloth during this year we shall have shown cohesion, effort, concentration, earnestness, a spirit of nationality that must enable us to establish Swaraj.

"Membership of the Congress is essential for the immense organization required for dotting the country with the spinning-wheels and for the manufacture and distribution of Khaddar

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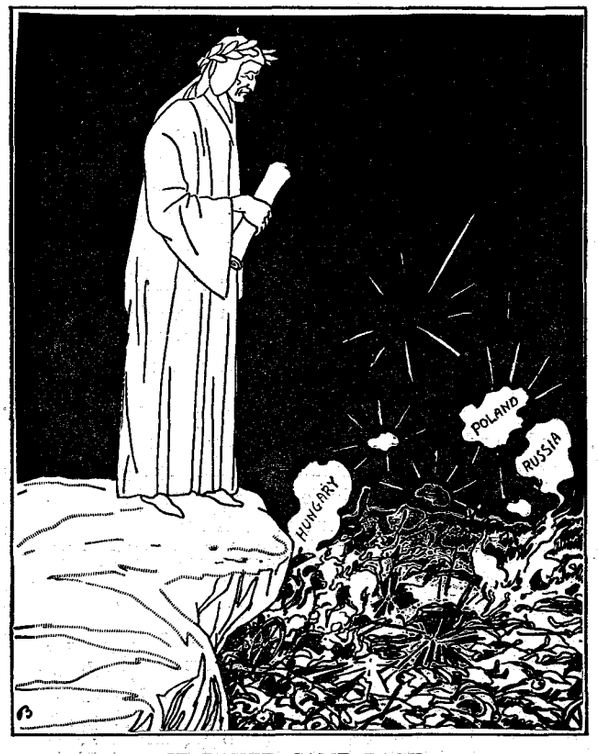
and for dispelling the fear that membership of the Congress may be regarded as a crime by the Government.

"The fifth item, the Tilak Swaraj Fund, perpetuates the memory of the soul of Swaraj and supplies us with the sinews of war."

## DANTE AS A LABOR LEADER

DANTE HELD A UNION CARD, it now appears, in the Apothecaries' Union of Florence, and devoted much of his energies to fighting labor's battles against the aristocrats. So that while Dante's sixth centenary is hailed in all modern languages by eulogists of Italy's epic poet, who is ranked with Homer and with Shakespeare among the supreme figures of the world's literature, in some European countries they are also mindful of Dante's political influence on his time and of what one Italian commentator calls the "modern characteristics of Dante's political ideas." Some English writers recall




IF DANTE CAME BACK.

DANTE—"I was before my time in picturing hell. I should have waited for the Europe of to-day." —*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

that Mr. Gladstone counted Dante among the great leaders of his intellectual life, and they cite Viscount Morley's dictum that "it were an idle dream to think that the dead hand of Dante's century and all that it represented is no longer to be taken into account by those who would be governors of men." At a notable celebration in honor of the immortal Florentine held at the Sorbonne an Italian senator and former Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Francesco Ruffini, delivered an address on Dante and politics, in which he declared that "politics is the pivot, if one may say so, of the whole poetic machine of Dante." As reported in the Paris *Revue Hebdomadaire*, this Italian senator said further: "It may be true that politics is the pivot of the Dantean poetic machinery, as some concede who hold, however, that it is the politics of a contemporary of Dante. Now I, on the contrary, say that we must consider Dante's politics with our own eyes of the after-war period, for we are perhaps better placed to-day than we were before the war in order to see to the depths of his political conscience, and find what is there of the truly imperishable."

Coming now to his labor-union activities, Senator Ruffini sees Dante the patriot standing "between the syndicalism (or labor-unionism) and the League of Nations of his period," and in defense of this rather astonishing collocation of phrases he points out that the Florence of Dante was "a professional republic under the régime of arts and trades, a veritable organization of syndicates," and he continues:

"The Florentine revolution was the more notably syndicalist in character because it forbade all political power to the magnates, while insuring every organized producing occupation its part in the government. And, even when the magnates were allowed again to have some of their ancient juridical power, the concession was made with the particular accent on the syndicalist nature of the government. Thus if they wished to be counted among citizens competent for public office, they were obliged to be inscribed in the registry of some professional corporation. Among the major arts, that is to say, lawyers, cloth merchants, bankers, doctors, apothecaries, and others, Dante chose to be inscribed as an apothecary. . . . . .

"We are able to calculate the deep political significance of this forced registration in an occupation because only to-day do we begin to realize the problem of the syndicalist power."

Senator Ruffini goes on to say that the "divine apothecary" always took his official duties very seriously, and in councils strongly defended democratic ordinances against all attacks of the magnates. What is more, the most recent Italian researches show that Dante continually strove for the rights of the masses in whose cause his sympathy was enlisted "not less by the purity of his mind than by his own poverty." He shared with them hatred of profiteers and an aversion for all political adventuring, to which the fighting nobility were too much inclined. It is to be remembered, moreover, that in Florence the professions were never able to destroy political parties, and that Dante's disgrace was due, not to syndicalism, but to political factional agencies. Dante's exile freed him, not only from the confines of syndicalism, but also from the tyranny of political factions, because he resolved soon to organize a party of his own. He actually felt somewhat as a man without a country and a true citizen of the world, because he exclaimed: "The world has become my country as the ocean is the country of the tribes of the deep." We read then:

"From the panoramic eminence on which he now stood he contemplated supreme questions of all ages, and among them, for example, the relations between religious and civic power. The theory of so great a Christian as Dante was daring and precise to the point of modernity, for it held that the two powers, both having their high seat in the same city of Rome, should be distinct from each other. Neither one should be subordinated to the other, nor should one have the right to interfere in the domain of the other. For us Italians this is the ultimate source of the glorious doctrine of Count Cavour and of the system of our great law of guaranties, which recently proved its value in the dangerous and decisive test of war by assuring, despite the war, the most complete liberty to the Holy See in the exercise of its spiritual sovereignty."

Turning to Dante's treatise "On Monarchy," in which he finds the foreshadowing of the League of Nations, Senator Ruffini observes:

"It is a project of universal political organization, made up in part of theories centuries old, but animated with a spirit entirely new. Rivalry between states and the conquering aim are the cause of all evils. The only remedy would be to respect the autonomy of particular states while at the same time uniting them by force of the principle of justice and of peace, which should be represented by an authority whose situation would place it above all parties and all interests. . . . Not so long ago, before the war, all such suggestions were considered 'a heap of superannuated Utopias' and 'a mass of mixt anachronisms.' That may be, but in these days after the war have we the heart to say so—after all we have seen, lived, suffered, and hoped, sometimes against hope; after we have heard these same messages which made us tremble with their Biblical solemnity so that even the pages of Dante's seem pale beside them?"

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# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## A GIGANTIC BRIDGE OVER THE HUDSON

THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE, an undertaking beyond precedent in the history of engineering, has apparently been taken from the realm of conjecture and made an actuality by the recent announcement that a company has been formed to build it, and that plans have been drafted, the charter declared constitutional, and the work begun, with actual construction to be entered upon shortly and completed in the comparatively short period of seven years. In announcing the formal launching of the project, made public at a dinner given a few weeks ago in New York in honor of the seventy-first birthday of Gustav Lindenthal, the designer, who has either planned or been consulted in the planning of practically all the important bridges of the country, the New York *Times* said:

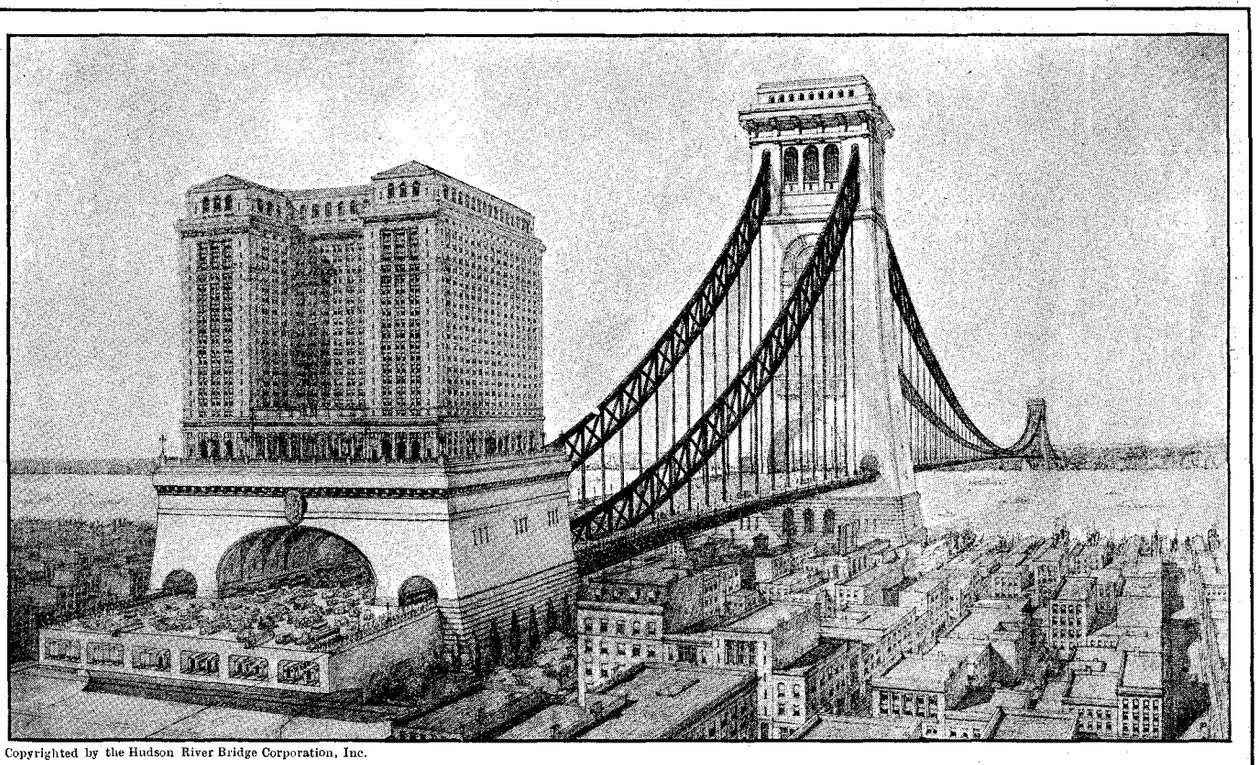
"Plans for bridging the Hudson River with a structure suspended from two towers, each higher than the Woolworth Building, and having a capacity greater than the four East River bridges combined, were indorsed last night by financial, commercial, and industrial leaders, at a dinner of the Hudson River Bridge and Terminal Association, Inc., at the Hotel Plaza. Ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith, speaking for the Port Authority, of which he is a member, and Gov. Edward I. Edwards, of New Jersey, also indorsed the project.

"Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was one of those who spoke with the warmest approval of the project. He indicated that such a structure might furnish to his railroad a solution for its suburban traffic, which, according to Mr. Rea, the Pennsylvania Railroad can not continue indefinitely to handle through the Pennsylvania Station.

"Mr. Rea said his interest in the proposal to bridge the Hudson River had not wavered since the plan was first outlined to him twenty-five years ago by Mr. Lindenthal. He said that the city of New York and the business conducted within it had grown so enormously within the last decade that it was imperative that this project should be realized if the metropolitan district were to hold its own commercially."

More details of the immense structure, which will be by far the largest suspension bridge in the world, are contained in an article in *The Scientific American*, which compares the bridge by diagrams with other notable engineering feats, and gives the following statistical information:

"The main outlines of the bridge, as at present determined, call for a total length from anchorage to anchorage of 6,660 feet,



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HOW THE BIG BRIDGE WILL LOOK.

It will be a mile and a quarter long, with towers taller than the Woolworth Building.

divided into two shore spans each 1,710 feet long, and a central span across the river of 3,240 feet. The roadway, 220 feet in width, will be suspended from four steel chain cables, each consisting of 80 lines of eye-bars arranged in three banks and enclosed in a water-tight tubular casing of bronze plating, whose diameter will be fifteen feet. The upper deck will consist of a broad automobile and motor-truck roadway 155 feet in the clear, and there will also be provision for two trolley-line tracks and two 17-foot walks for passengers. On the lower deck will be ten trunk railroad lines.

"The function of a suspension bridge anchorage is to resist the horizontal pull of the cables. This, in the Hudson River Bridge, amounts to 260,000 tons. Resistance to this pull, with a wide margin to spare, is obtained by building the anchorage of such size and weight that the frictional resistance to movement between itself and the ground is sufficient to hold the cables taut and do so with a sufficient friction in reserve to prevent the slightest movement. The engineers' calculations call for a mass of masonry measuring on its base 400 feet in the direction of the length of the bridge, 375 feet in width, and 220

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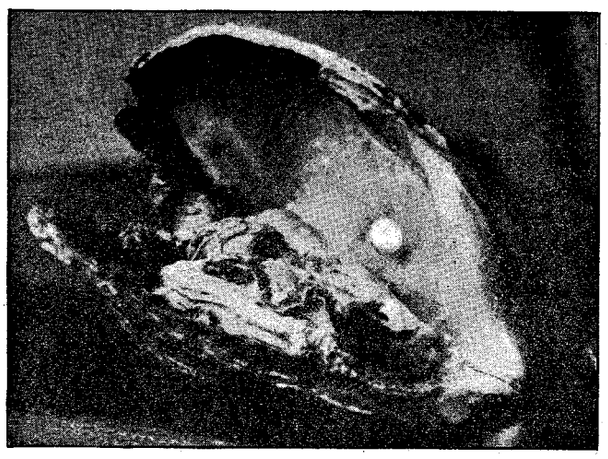
feet in height, while upon this base will stand two office buildings 70 feet in width, 250 feet in length, and 280 feet in height.

"On an equal scale of magnitude with the rest of this great structure is the double-deck suspended floor of the bridge. On the upper deck, on the extreme outside, will be two 17-foot passenger footways. Adjoining these will be two tracks for trolley-cars. Between the cables will be found one of the



THIS IS WHAT IMPERILS THE "WILD" PEARL.

Cultivated pearl in process of growth; here seen in its fifth year.

greatest boulevards in the world—a clear, unobstructed roadway 155 feet in width and 12,000 feet in length, including the approaches. The roadway will be covered with asphalted concrete. It will be absolutely water-tight and its broad surface will give ample room for sixteen automobiles and motor-trucks to pass abreast across the bridge. On the lower deck will be ten railway tracks, over which will pass the transcontinental trains of all the railroads that come into Jersey City from the west and also such freight trains as are destined for Manhattan, the Bronx, and Long Island."

In speaking before the Merchants' Association of New York, an organization of business men, George A. Post, president of the Hudson River Bridge Corporation, is quoted by *Greater New York*, the organ of the Association, as follows:

"There ought to be a bridge across the Hudson River, connecting New York and New Jersey. In that pronouncement, I am voicing the deep conviction, not only of the Association newly formed for promoting that consummation, but, as well, a vast multitude of those in New York and New Jersey who know and feel that a bridge is a great public necessity. The building of the bridge is not urged as a solution of all our port troubles. It is but one of the many things that must be accomplished for the safety, comfort, and convenience of the millions who now people the metropolitan district, and the millions more who, in years to come, will here require adequate facilities for the pursuit of their myriad avocations.

"When there shall be a bridge, miseries in transportation now suffered will be ended; fetters that now bind will be cut; growth and development now hindered will be set free; Manhattan Island will be safer from the perils of war and the transportation vicissitudes of peace time; Greater New York will be surer of the continuance of its commercial primacy in our nation, and New Jersey will have teeming centers of population and industry where now are wide expanses of sparsely settled territory."

The man whose vision and ability have finally triumphed over untoward conditions is Gustav Lindenthal, thus described in *The American Magazine* of December, who would thus seem by experience and vision eminently fitted to undertake the stupendous task of bridging the Hudson:

"Whenever you look at any bridge anywhere in this country that has been built within the past thirty years, you may be certain that Gustav Lindenthal designed it, or was consulted about its design, or that some of his design formulas were used.

"Take New York, for instance, the greatest bridge city in the world. It has the largest three suspension bridges—Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Manhattan—while the Queensboro is one of the most important of all cantilever bridges and Hell Gate is the largest of all steel-arch bridges. Lindenthal's hand was on all of them.

"He repaired the Brooklyn Bridge, finished the Williamsburg Bridge, designed the Manhattan and Queensboro bridges, and built the Hell Gate Bridge."

## THE "WILD" PEARL IN PERIL

IS A PEARL that is caused to grow within an oyster-shell by man's device, instead of growing there by some chance stimulation, a "real" pearl or not? This question, which is now agitating dealers and interesting scientific men, would seem to be on a par with an inquiry whether strawberries grown in a garden are just as real as those found in the fields. The name "cultivated pearl," now generally used, would seem to be the proper one. The strawberry of the gardens is cultivated, but it certainly is not "artificial." Cultivated pearls have been produced in the Orient for many years, and chapters on them may be found in books on the subject, but it has been usually easy to distinguish them from the uncultivated variety. Lately, however, owing to the ingenuity and skill of a Japanese firm, they are grown under such conditions that they exactly resemble the wild or uncultivated pearl, and it is this that has made a stir among the dealers—a stir only partially mitigated by the announcement that experts are still able to detect them—since detection has in some cases required, apparently, the bisection of the pearl to examine its inner structure. The cultivation of these pearls is described at some length in *Nature* (London, May 26) by Dr. H. Lyster Jameson, who writes:

"On May 4 a London evening paper announced that quantities of artificially produced Japanese pearls, of perfectly spherical shape, but containing in their centers beads of mother-of-pearl, had found their way into the London market and had deceived experienced pearl merchants in Hatton Garden, who had bought and resold them as naturally produced gems. Since that date many inaccurate, misleading, and contradictory announcements have appeared in the daily papers, leaving the public, both lay and scientific, in some confusion. The following

JAPANESE EXPERT SORTING CULTIVATED PEARLS.

A scene at Mr. Mikimoto's London office, where all the trouble over the cultivated pearls started.

statement of the position, so far as it can be judged from the scientific point of view, may, therefore, be useful:

"For some years Mr. K. Mikimoto, the pioneer in the application of scientific knowledge to the pearl-oyster on a commercial scale, has been producing in Japan, and selling under the name of 'Mikimoto pearls,' pearls of this description. There was no secret about this. Mr. Mikimoto not only sold them

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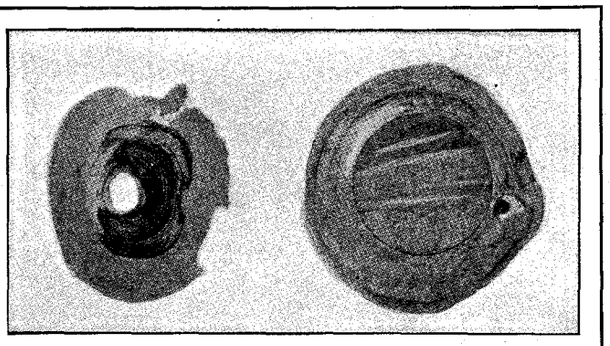
as artificially produced pearls, but also published in one of his catalogs a short description and diagram explaining his process.

"Ever since 1898, Mr. Mikimoto (who began his work in collaboration with the late Prof. K. Mitsukuri in 1890) has been marketing half-pearls or 'blisters,' pearly excrescences formed by inserting a mother-of-pearl bead between the body of the oyster and the shell, and allowing the oyster to coat it over with nacre. This was, of course, merely a development of the very old operation by which the Chinese produce, in fresh-water mussels, the well-known mother-of-pearl images of Buddha and of Linnæus's classical experiments in the eighteenth century. These products were known as 'culture pearls,' and have long been familiar in this country, set in brooches, tie-pins, rings, etc. Their value, compared with real pearls of corresponding sizes, was, of course, quite small.

"For many years Mr. Mikimoto experimented with a view to the production of a complete pearl, not attached to the shell, by a modification of this process, and obtained his first successful results about 1912. The first considerable crop of these 'round cultivated pearls' was harvested in the autumn of 1913. Their production is now an important part of the original Japanese industry.

"Apart from the purely financial question as to the degree to which the advent of artificially induced pearls is likely to affect the price of natural pearls, two questions seem to have been agitating the public: Are these products 'pearls'? and, Can a test be devised by which, without destroying them, they can be distinguished from pearls of natural origin?



SECTIONS OF A NATURAL AND A MIKIMOTO PEARL.
Magnified six and one-half times.

"Of course, when a slice is cut across a natural pearl and a Mikimoto pearl the distinction is obvious. A natural pearl, except in those (in my experience exceptional) cases where a nucleus of foreign origin and of sufficient size to be identified (such as a grain of sand) is present, consists throughout of concentrically deposited layers. The Mikimoto pearl, in its outer layers, has the same structure as the natural pearl, but has an artificially manufactured bead of mother-of-pearl in its center.

"The method by which Mr. Mikimoto produces these pearls has been patented by him in Japan and other countries, and an application for a British patent has already been filed, and is open for inspection at the Patent Office. The process involves the most delicate and skilful manipulation, and it could be carried out, presumably, only by carefully selected and trained workers. The shell is removed from one pearl-oyster, and a bead of nacre or other suitable nucleus is laid on the outer shell-secreting epidermis of the mantle. This epidermis, which is composed of a single layer of cells of microscopic size, is then dissected off the oyster, and made to envelop the nucleus as a sac, the neck of which is ligatured. This sac is then transplanted into a second oyster and embedded in its tissues, the ligature is removed, certain astringents or other reagents are applied to the wound, and the second oyster, with its grafted pearl-sac containing the mother-of-pearl bead, is returned to the sea, where it has to remain for several years before a coating of pearl of sufficient thickness is secreted around the introduced bead."

This conclusion that the Japanese "cultured" pearls should be classed as "real" is apparently, however, not shared by the dealers. *The Times* (London) pronounces it editorially "a nice point, and more fit for philosophy to decide then for commerce."

The London Chamber of Commerce, we are told by *The Telegraph* (London), proposes that an authoritative definition of a "pearl" shall be decided on and adhered to by commercial experts. The Chambre Syndicale of Diamond, Pearl, and Precious Stones Dealers and Lapidaries of Paris has gone further and has adopted its own definition. According to A. E. Shipley, a Cambridge expert, quoted in *The World* (New York), it has issued a notice to the *Moniteur Officiel* warning the public against the description of "fine Japanese pearls" employed by certain merchants for the sale of this article. The notice adds:

"The Japanese pearls are false pearls. Merchants selling this article under the description of fine pearls are liable to be prosecuted severely for fraud."

## THE CORN-COB'S ROSY FUTURE

CORN-COB PIPES are already valued by those who are not in favor of adding tobacco to the list of articles tabued by the Volstead Act. But even if we all fell to smoking pipes, and totally eschewed the brier and the meerschaum, we could employ but a fraction of the 20,000,000 tons of cobs produced annually in the United States and now mostly wasted. In an article contributed to *Paper* (New York), F. B. La Forge tells how these and also some 100,000,000 tons of stalks, husks, and blades may be converted into useful products. These include various soluble extracts and also cellulose fiber, which may be used in the manufacture of paper, fiber-board, and other similar things. It may also be reduced to powder and used as a filler for dynamite and for various plastic materials. Writes Mr. La Forge in the journal named above:

"Incidental to the production of our largest cereal crop, corn, there is produced annually about 120,000,000 tons of waste material, consisting of about 20,000,000 tons of cob and 100,000,000 tons of stalks, husks, and blades. The total amount of wood removed from our forests annually is about three times that figure.

"It is possible to convert corn cobs, stalks, husks, etc., into adhesive, cellulose, acetic acid, and furfurol by a process which consists essentially in heating the material with water and extracting the solution by pressure.

"The undissolved residue yields cellulose upon treatment with caustic-soda solution. In case of cobs, the cellulose has a very short fiber, but may be used to a limited extent in paper manufacture. It has a high power of absorption and hence would be of value for blotting-paper. It has a field also for book paper, where it could replace 25 to 30 per cent. of the ground wood or soda-pulp now employed.

"In the powdered form, cob cellulose may be used as a filler for dynamite and plastics.

"The cellulose obtained from the stalks has long fiber, and with proper refining may be used in place of wood-pulp for many grades of paper.

"The crude product obtained by heating stalks, husks, etc., with water may be converted into a good grade of fiber-board by simple heating with 1 per cent. caustic in the open.

"Furfurol is obtained when corn waste is heated with water under pressure as described above. It passes out of the digester when the pressure is released and may be condensed with the water and obtained in a pure state by redistillation of the condensate.

"The liquid obtained by pressing the processed cob or stalks yields a gum on evaporation which is a good adhesive and may be used for many purposes, the most important of which seems to be for pasting fiber-container and wall-board. This liquid may also be converted into furfurol by heating under pressure through the condenser. A total yield of 8 per cent. furfurol may be obtained from either cobs or stalks at very low cost.

"The most promising fields of usefulness for furfurol are in the manufacture of bakelite-like products, varnish resins, and as a solvent. The possibility of obtaining such valuable products as furfurol and adhesive from corn-stalks in addition to the pulp would overcome the objection to their employment for paper manufacture on the ground of the cost of their collection.

"Other objections raised against the use of corn-stalks based on the size of the digester charge, the seasonal nature of the material, and the large amount of chemicals necessary for their treatment do not seem to be well founded."

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## A NEW THING IN THE SKY

"COSMIC CLOUDS"—vast masses of dark matter suspended in space—may force astronomers to revise their ideas of the laws under which the whole system of the stars exists and moves. So, at least, thinks Dr. A. C. D. Crommelin, who writes on "Dark Nebulæ," in *Nature* (London, June 9). These dark clouds can be seen only against a luminous background and were at first thought to be great "holes in the sky," through which could be seen the dark depths of space beyond. It is now certain that they are non-luminous, light-obstructing masses, and preliminary estimates make them out so huge that their attraction on surrounding celestial bodies must be great. Stellar motions, in the light of this new factor, must be re-studied and reexplained, Dr. Crommelin thinks. He writes, in the paper named above:

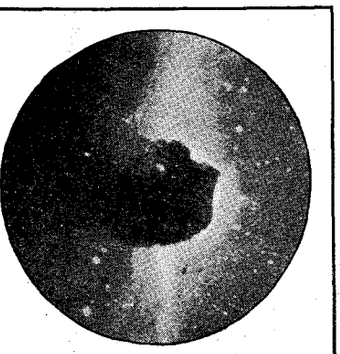
NOT A "HOLE IN THE SKY,"

"Several years ago photographs taken by Profs. E. E. Barnard and Max Wolf rendered the hypothesis highly probable that many of the dark lanes and spaces met with in the Galaxy and in regions of diffused nebulosity were due to the intervention of occulting matter rather than to actual diversity of star distribution. One of the most notable examples occurs in a long strip of nebulosity that runs southward from the star Zeta in the constellation Orion. Dr. Isaac Roberts noted that there was 'an embayment, free from nebulosity, dividing it into halves.' Professor Barnard afterward remarked that this space appeared to be 'a dark body, projected against, and breaking the continuity of, the brighter nebulosity.' More recently still the object has been photographed at the Lick and Mount Wilson observatories. The Mount Wilson photograph, taken with the 100-inch Hooker telescope, is here reproduced, and is quite startling from the hard, clear-cut outlines of the marking, which is blacker than the neighboring sky background. It would seem that this sharp outline must indicate a stratum of dust rather than one of gas; it can be traced for some distance outside the long nebula and is probably connected with an isolated bright nebula to the northeast. It will be remembered that a great part of Orion is covered with faint nebulosity, first revealed as a large spiral by Professor Barnard's photographs with a lantern lens. There is a striking falling off of star-density to the east of the long nebula as compared with that to the west, which presumably indicates a general absorption of light.

"The *Proceedings* of the Amsterdam Academy of Science contains two papers by Dr. A. Pannekoek on a region of dark nebulosity in Taurus. Dr. Pannekoek refers to a paper by Sir F. W. Dyson and P. J. Melotte. He uses their figures of star-density in these regions to make an estimate of the distance of the occulting screen and obtains a distance about four times that estimated for the Hyades.

"Dr. Pannekoek next proceeds to make an estimate of the mass of the nebula, which comes out twenty thousand million times that of the sun. This is greater than many estimates of the combined mass of the whole sidereal system, and at once suggests the probability that the larger portion of that mass is not condensed into stars but distributed in cosmic clouds. Some striking consequences of the presence of such a great mass at a comparatively moderate distance are drawn by Dr. Pannekoek. The sun would travel round it in a very eccentric ellipse in a period of some two million years, being now near apocentron.

"While so large a mass of the universe as a whole would render it easier to account for the numerous cases of high velocity among the stars, it would make the moderate velocities of the bulk of the stars difficult to explain. The author notes a suggestion by Professor De Sitter that the necessary mass of the occulting clouds may be greatly reduced if we postulate that they consist of dust instead of gas. It has already been pointed out that the aspect of the dark marking near Zeta of Orion accords with the hypothesis of solid matter. However, even in this case the necessary mass is enormous, since it is *à priori* improbable that the thickness of the stratum should in all cases be a very small fraction of its visible dimensions.



BUT A "COSMIC CLOUD."

Enlargement of the dark nebulosity seen above, south of Zeta in Orion.

"The demonstration of the existence of these immensely massive cosmic clouds seems to make it desirable to rediscuss the dynamics of the stellar system."

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**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WORKERS**—"I observed one trait" in England, says George M. Gales, writing in *The American Exporter* (New York), "which it seems to me is characteristic of the average employee in Great Britain and is in marked contrast to the attitude of the typical American employee." He goes on:

"When you talk to an average American in business he is chiefly interested in promotion and the opportunity to advance quickly, seeming to regard his present position as merely a stepping-stone to greater things. On the other hand, the corresponding Englishman appears to me to be first and chiefly interested in the security of his position, the permanence of employment, and, if he be a middle-aged man, in pension or bonus plans for length of service. At first I was inclined to think that Englishmen did not possess the ambition or imagination of our American employees, but I believe this isn't so. It is merely that most people in England are not so restless as we in America; their lives are quieter, their home lives simpler and more normal; they dislike changes and radical innovations, and are interested first in having congenial and steady employment to which they can attach themselves with tenacity and confidence—after these things are secured comes the ambition to advance.

"These conditions result in a fact which has frequently been talked about and written about by American employers familiar with England—namely, that the average clerk or manager in England is better trained, better disciplined, better drilled, and therefore more efficient in his work, because he is not possest with the feverish desire to change his employment all the time in the hope of bettering himself. And into all of this enters the factor that America has to deal with the big problem of mixt races, while most people in England are British-born—the percentage of foreigners is extremely small."

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**HOW BLOOD-CELLS SWELL AND SHRINK**—That the red blood-cells continually change their size has recently been discovered, we are told by a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). He writes:

"The red corpuscles form about 50 per cent. of the total mass of the blood. They are soft and flexible so that they can readily be driven through capillary channels narrower than themselves without undergoing any permanent change in shape. They are, however, susceptible to changes in size brought about by alteration of the chemical make-up of their fluid environment. Price-Jones, of the British Medical Research Council, has recently called attention to diurnal variations in the diameter of red cells within the circulation itself—namely, a gradual increase during the day and a diminution during sleep. The variations in diameter suggest that the red cells swell and shrink in association with bodily activity. In harmony with this it has actually been observed that violent exercise increases these changes. The probable explanation has been found in the differences in the reaction of the blood, tho the details are scarcely known. At any rate, even the red cells are more sensitive to their plasma environment than is commonly supposed."

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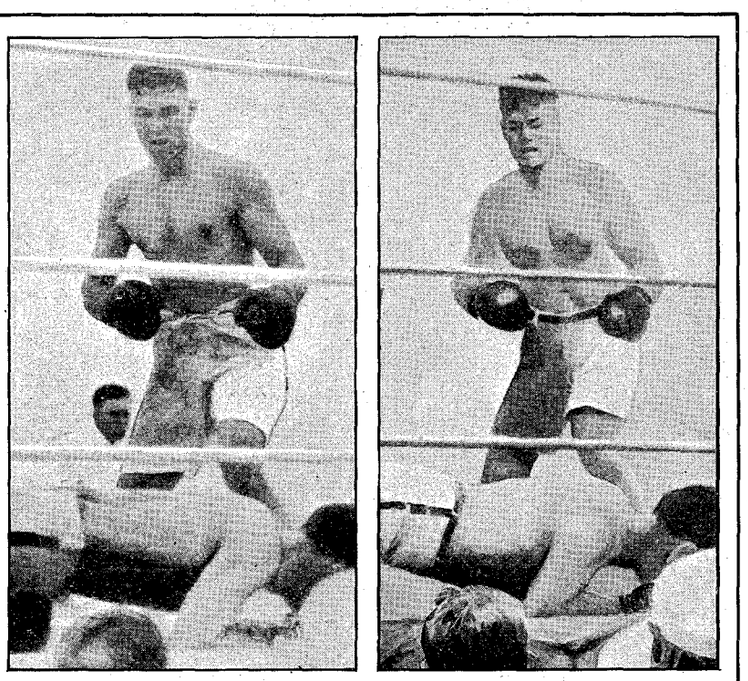
# FIGHT PHOTOS SENT 3,000 MILES BY WIRE

A DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER PICTURE, taken at 3.30 on the afternoon of July 2, was published in the Los Angeles *Times* on the morning of July 3. The photograph was transmitted some 3,300 miles in a little over three hours, and came out very little the worse for wear after its long, fast journey. No airplane, of course, could approach this speed, even tho, as *The Times* informs us, the paper broke all records in bringing photographs of the fight across the continent by air. That method took forty-seven hours, fifty minutes, a rate of speed astonishing enough in itself. The "revolutionary device" used in the practically instantaneous transmission of the photograph, called by *The Times* "telephotography," consists of a novel use of code numbers, so combined with a diagrammatic background that the original photograph may be produced, at any distance, almost as fast as the code can be sent forward by telegraph, long-distance telephone, or wireless. The method, said to be extremely simple, is declared by *The Times* to be capable of great refinement over the first results, shown in the pictures reproduced on this page. But even these pictures, we are told, are "incontestable proof that pictures can be sent by telegraph as readily as can ordinary English." In view of the fact that "sending photographs by wire has been an unrealized ambition of every newspaper in the world for over thirty years, the importance of this achievement is apparent," says the *Times* writer, and he goes on:



THE ORIGINAL AND THE REPRODUCTION 3,000 MILES AWAY.

How it was done is told in the accompanying article.

"By this method it becomes possible to transmit photographs of important events by telegraph or wireless from any point in the world to any other point with only such inconsiderable delay as coding requires. In the case of the fight photographs, herewith reproduced, this picture was sent 3,300 miles by telegraph, the coding, transmission, and decoding requiring in all a little over three hours. In other words, a photograph of an important news event in New York can, by this method, be published in Los Angeles practically as soon as if the event had occurred in this city.

"It is fair to say that, as in the case of most first experiments, the results obtained by *The Times* with these fight pictures are not as good as will be possible with refinements of the method which are already under way. In part, this is due to the haste and inexperience with the method of the *Times* artist in New York, who coded the pictures. For example, unimportant parts of the photograph showing Dempsey and Carpentier were not coded at all and consequently do not appear in the *Times's* telegraphed picture. The spectator's head at the side of Dempsey is an example of this. Again, through an inaccuracy of measurements, Dempsey's hair shows above the top rope of the ring in the telegraphed picture, but not in the original. In every essential, however, the pictures are duplicates. Where the lines were involved and difficult and were therefore coded with extra care, as in the case of Dempsey's left leg, the reproduction is minutely exact."

The method, as developed by the Los Angeles paper, began with the taking of special photographs at the ringside in Jersey City. They were rushed by automobile and motor-boat to the office of *The Daily News* in New York City, where the plates were developed. Then the business of putting the picture on the wire really began. The explanation of this process runs:

"As soon as prints were sufficiently dry they were placed under specially prepared transparent sheets of celluloid on which numbered perpendicular and horizontal lines one-quarter of an inch apart had been drawn. These sheets were prepared in the *Times* office in Los Angeles and were mailed to New York several days before the fight.

"A detailed tracing of each photograph was made by the *Times* artist in New York, each contact of the traced lines across the quarter-inch squares furnishing a unit number destined for the telegraphic code.

"Where curves or small inequalties occurred in the tracing fractional numbers were used.

"The complete code, consisting of more than 400 separate number combinations, was wired to the *Times* Washington office and thence relayed over the *Times's* leased wire direct to Los Angeles.

"The actual time of transmitting the picture by telegraph was fifty minutes, while an hour and ten minutes were consumed in decoding. The insertion of the blacks and whites, supplied by telegraph, took a little less than another hour.

"A duplicate of the celluloid sheets used to code the picture in New York was used in the *Times* office in Los Angeles for translating the numbers into a line drawing which, in turn, became a faithful reproduction of the original photograph by the addition of the lights and shadows described by wire.

"The code numbers which produced the Dempsey portion of the picture are repeated herewith. By it the picture may be drawn on such a screen as used by *The Times*. The screen may be made by ruling a sheet of paper with lines forming exact squares one-quarter inch each way. Beginning at the bottom, number the horizontal lines 1 to 62, inclusive. Beginning at the upper left-hand corner, number the vertical lines 63 to 110, inclusive. Each pair of numbers marks a point on this screen; these points, connected, make the picture in outline. The code for the picture follows:

"Dempsey: 26-81¾, 31-83, 33-83¾, 34-84, 35¾-84, 35½-83, 36-82, 37-80, 37½-99½, 39-79¼, 42-80½, 43-80½, 44-80¾, 45-81, 46-82, 47-83¾ Stop. 47¾-83½, 40-83, 49½-82½, 50¾-82¼, 50-82½, 51½-82½, 52-82, 53-82, 52¾-86 Stop. 51-86, 51-86¼, 49¼-86, 48½-86, 47¾-86¾, 47¼-84, 46¾-90¼ Stop. 46-91, 45-91½, 44-94¾, 40-93¾, 39¼-94, 38-93¼ Stop. 37-93¼, 36-93, 35¼-92¼, 33-92¾, 29½-91½, 29-91, 27¼-91, 25-92½, 24-92¾, 23½-92½ Stop. 26-89¼, 27¾-80, 30-88 Stop. 29½-88, 27-87, 27-86, 26-85 Stop. 27-86, 27-82, 30-88, 30¾-89, 30-91, 29½-91½ Stop. 39¼-31½, 39-91, 38½-90, 37½-89¼, 36¾-89¼, 36-90, 35-91½, 35¼-92¼ Stop. 40½-91¼, 43½-89¼ Stop. 42½-82, 40¾-83¼ Stop. 41½-82½, 39-89½ Stop. 39-81½, 39¼-82, 39-89¼, 38½-84½, 36½-84½, 35¾-84 Stop. 37½-84½, 37-86, 38¼-89½ Stop. 47-83¾, 47-85, 47¼-85½ Stop. 48-83¾, 48¼-84½, 48¾-84 Stop. 50¼-82¾, 50-84¾ Stop. 50¼-84¼, 50¼-85 Stop. 51½-82½, 51¼-85½ Stop."

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# A GREAT CARICATURIST OF SPORT

MAX BEERBOHM we know as a gentlemanly caricaturist of the upper ten; Tom Webster we hear less of in this land, but he is called "one of the best things that have happened in England for many years." To his own countrymen, as voiced by the essayist, humorist, and *Punch* editor, Mr. E. V. Lucas, "he is both the top of the morning and the cool of the evening." More than that, he is described as "that triple rarity, a humorist who is always funny, a caricaturist whose portraits are always recognizable, and a satirist who is never unfair." It is claimed that "his instinct for the ridiculous is infallible" and that "he is the liveliest critic beneath whose gaze the pageant of life is now passing." Mr. Lucas, in the London *Daily Mail*, continues his revelations of this, to us, unknown worker in the comic cosmos:

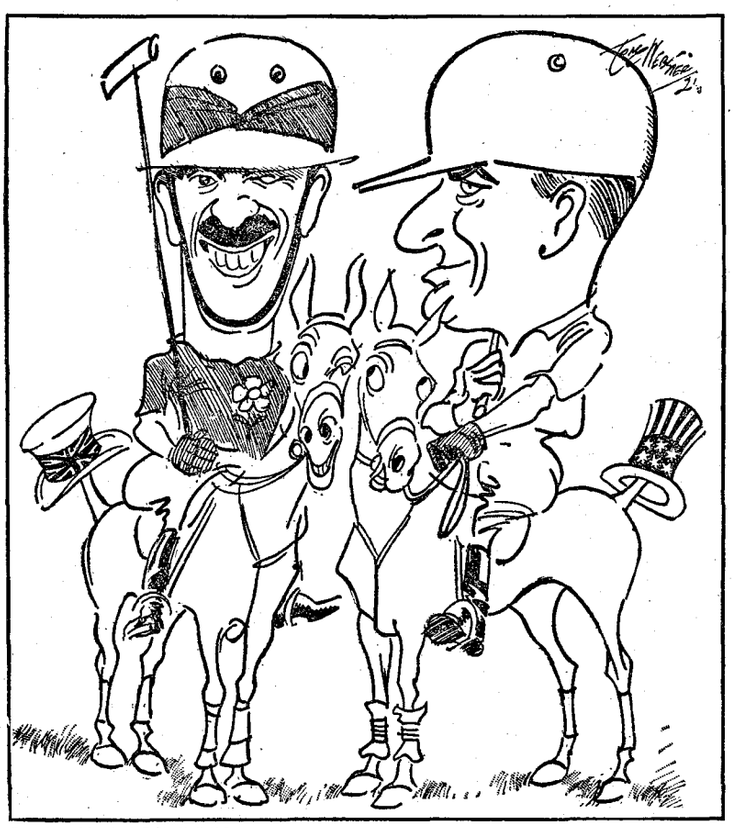
"He is a new development, too. There have been humorous artists before and there have been humorous commentators before; but I can not remember a previous instance of the two being combined in one man so capable in each department.

"The result is comic pictorial journalism of the highest rank; and, beneath the fun, instructive journalism as well, for the student of these daily drolleries who has never seen any of the men whom Mr. Webster most delights to depict has a much better idea of them and their idiosyncrasies than any photographer can give, since the camera merely reproduces a momentary effect, whereas, Mr. Webster—no, not Mr. Webster any more; that is too formal for such a jolly, mischievous, impish companion as he—whereas, Tom provides a synthesis of his subject with his most individual mannerisms in full bloom. In fact, his drawings are almost films.

"It is hardly too much to say that to see a man through Tom's eyes might be even better than to see him through one's own, so constructive and illuminating is he. Nor is one ever in any doubt as to the identity of his people, for there is no 'reading-from-left-to-right' nonsense about Tom, but a running story from his vivid, disrespectful pen that no one could fail to understand and rejoice in.

"The late George du Maurier is said to have added six inches to the Englishwoman's stature by the influence of his drawings in *Punch* (afterward, I regret to say, taken off again by the late George Edwardes by the influence of his musical-comedy stars).

"Tom Webster is not, so far as I know, revising the British physique; but he is unquestionably creating a new British Valhalla, in which every hero is more than himself—the concentrated essence of himself. Melbourne Inman, for example—who, I suspect, was destined by the high risible gods less to play billiards superbly than to provide Tom's pencil with perpetual inspiration—Melbourne Inman in this album is not only the Inman that we know but a super-Inman, too—Inman carried out to the highest power, his features registering every expression both in season and out of season, and his activities so varied as to comprise the putting to bed of a race-horse (perhaps the funniest drawing in the book)."



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A PICTURESQUE SOUVENIR OF INTERNATIONAL POLO.

Tom Webster thus represents the rival captains—Major Vivian Lockett (England) and Mr. Devereux Milburn (America).

The recent visit of our polo team to England has provided the lucky members with more than the cup which they are bringing back. Perhaps they will value even more Tom Webster's pictures of them. He didn't come over for the Dempsey-Carpentier fight, but he was on hand, as we here prove, when the Frenchman downed the British champion, Beckett. Mr. Lucas concludes with the following reflections on the secret of Mr. Webster's popularity, and on the possible results if he should extend his field:

"We are a sporting race, and Tom Webster is a sporting enthusiast; and there you have one reason (apart, I mean, from his special gifts) for his popularity. But his fondness for a joke—and the national type of joke, too, which is not unconcerned with physical peculiarities—is an even greater reason. The great sporting public is very lucky in him, for they go to him for a laugh and they are never disappointed.

"I rather fancy that the non-sporting pundits and highbrows and legislators of the land are lucky in Tom's outdoor tastes, too. Personal predilection, I take it, keeps him mainly in the open air, seeking for salient or absurd moments on cricket-fields, football-fields, the race-course, and the golf-links, altho he is equally ready to follow Beckett to Olympia or Inman to Thurston's; and it is probably largely because he does only what he likes to do that the results are so irresistible. But I have no doubt whatever that he could be an *enfant terrible*, indeed, in the Houses of Parliament, and even at a meeting of the Royal Society. Let them rejoice in their immunity, for I imagine that the kindliness with which he handles Braid and Hitch, Willie Smith and Jimmie Wilde, putting them upon the hook as tho he loved them, might not be so evident if he found himself in more pompous circles.

"Meanwhile, may he long continue to give us every day new enjoyment!"

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# DYING CULTURE IN RUSSIA

A TRAGIC PICTURE of the life of scientists and students in Soviet Russia is painted by the *Vossische Zeitung*, which deals with this phase of present-day Russian life in a lengthy article. Abstracts from this are published in the *Volia Rossii* (Prague), from which our translation is made. We read:

"The Bolshevik régime and the inhuman sufferings consequent therefrom have greatly reduced the ranks of scientists, who have always been in a state of financial insecurity as a class. Hunger, cold, and privations have taken a heavy toll among their number.

"It is superfluous to mention the victims of the Bolshevik terror. A certain number of scientists have been shot for their irreconcilable attitude toward the Bolshevik rule; but the majority have perished from hunger and typhus. Professor Pokrovsky, the celebrated jurist, died of heart-failure while climbing to the fifth floor with a bundle of wood. The historians Lappo-Danilevsky and Diakonoff, the philologist Shakhmatoff, the philosopher Eugene Troubetzkoy, the political economist Tugan-Baranovsky, the jurist B. Gessen, and many others have died a premature death. The Moscow philosopher Victoroff and the professor of the Kazan University Khvostoff committed suicide.

"Notwithstanding their terrible misery, the Russian scientists are not only performing their duties, but, as can be judged from the information which reaches from Russia, are working with heroic self-sacrifice. In unheated laboratories and lacking most necessary apparatus and chemicals, these half-starved men work incessantly and are absolutely cut off from the rest of the world. The Bolshevik Government places all kinds of obstacles in the way of their association with the scientists of Europe.

"Last summer there was a great deal of talk in Petrograd about the attempt of the celebrated physiologist Pavloff to go abroad. Pavloff wrote a letter to Lenine, requesting permission to go abroad. He wrote that the conditions under which he had been living for nearly three years had undermined his health and that they were hastening his death. During the last two winters Pavloff was engaged mainly in housekeeping. He carried water to his apartment on the fifth floor, chopped wood, and looked for food. He received an official reply that he could not be permitted to go abroad, but in view of his scientific contributions he might be given an increased food ration. Pavloff declined the charity. He replied that he could not accept such privileges while one of his colleagues was dying of scurvy in his apartment and another was ill with tuberculosis.

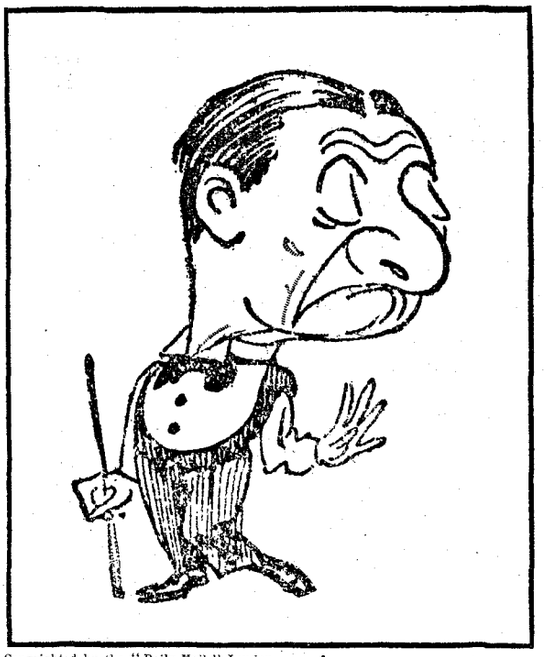
"He named twenty Russian scientists who were in the same circumstances as he. Pavloff again asked for one thing—permission to go abroad, where he could engage in what constituted his life's aim, scientific work. To this second letter he received no reply. Only he was informed orally that the tone of his letter gave rise to suspicion of his hostile attitude toward the Soviet Government. And, because his name would lend even greater weight to his revelations abroad, he could not be given permission to leave the country."

Touching upon education, the writer says:

"For three years nothing has been published in Russia except Bolshevik propaganda literature. Even in the cities there are absolutely no school-books, not to speak of writing-tablets which the children have not seen these last three years. There is almost a total lack of pens. Ink and pencils are scarce. In the woodless sections of Russia the schools are not heated. The villages are without lighting, and this in a country in which during the greater part of the winter the day is but five or six hours.

"In the cities the former gymnasiums (classical high schools) and ordinary schools have been abolished and in their stead 'the one trade school' established. This school is founded on the principles of modern, mainly American, pedagogics. But under the Bolshevik rule those ideas have become a caricature.

"It is true, in the contemporary Russian school there are no servants and the children themselves clean, fire the stoves, and even bring the wood to the school on sleighs, frequently from the other end of the city. The children come to school about half-past nine o'clock in the morning and only after eleven o'clock can they begin their studies. An hour later the children have lunch. It is better not to speak about this lunch. It corresponds to the general food situation in the large Russian cities. It is very important for us to note that after lunch the children go home. No lessons are given for home study. That would be impossible, because at home there is no lighting, and owing to the conditions of life in Russian cities, the children have to perform such work as carrying water and removing the garbage.



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MELBOURNE INMAN,

"Destined by the high risible gods less to play billiards superbly than to provide Tom Webster's pencil with perpetual inspiration."

"In the schools Bolshevik propaganda is carried on, and the children are obliged to take part in all Bolshevik celebrations. When the English delegation came to Petrograd in the spring of last year all children of school age had to take part in the manifestation in the Winter Palace Square. Those who did not come were punished by deprivation of lunch for a week. The same thing was repeated during the celebrations in honor of the Third Internationale.

"Individual teachers in individual schools are doing all they can, and sometimes their efforts are not without results. But in general and as a whole the youth of present-day Russia receives neither education nor training. The 'one trade school' does not teach the children any trade and gives them no knowledge.

"The universities and other higher institutions of learning are in an extremely difficult position. The general lack of teaching personnel is particularly felt here. As was said above, many professors have died; others, fearing Bolshevik repression for their Liberal or anti-Communist ideas, have fled abroad.

"The Bolshevik Government is assuming more and more control over education. New 'university reforms' are constantly projected. Some chairs are abolished, others established. The professors are instructed to base their lectures on certain points of view. Several months ago a decree was issued abolishing the freedom of science. According to that decree, a teacher can not engage in educational work if it is not approved by the local Soviet. All teachers must undergo an examination by an admission committee, and the Soviet is instructed to appoint to the posts of teachers and professors able Communists.

"This decree, as far as can be judged by the Bolshevik press, has not yet been enforced. It is not necessary to be a prophet to foretell that the day of the enforcement of this decree will be the beginning of the end of education in Russia—of course, while the Bolshevik régime lasts.

"As in the other schools, studies in the universities are made difficult, if not impossible, owing to the lack of text-books, scientific apparatus, etc. The lecture-halls and laboratories are not heated, and the professors and students sit in their winter clothes, caps, and rubber shoes. All are exhausted and half-starved. The students receive food rations and 7,000 Soviet rubles monthly. But this amount does not suffice even for one week, and the students are compelled to take positions in governmental offices. Sometimes they occupy several posts at a time and frequently are forced to engage in speculation.

"There are, of course, individual exceptions, but they remain exceptions and do not affect the general state of affairs in the realm of education in Russia."

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## A CHANCE FOR UNKNOWN MUSICIANS

AN ENTIRELY NEW MOVE toward opening the gates of public recognition to the undiscovered musical artist has been made this year by the management of the famous outdoor concerts in the Lewisohn Stadium, New York. An audition committee has been formed to choose native soloists, both singers and instrumentalists, "from the ranks of the great unknown, those who, for some reason or other, have not got their musical feet yet." This effort to invite talent into the limelight, we are told, is the most interesting phase of this season's Stadium concerts, since it aims definitely to develop native talent and to upbuild American music. The concerts are no new thing, but this particular feature is an experiment worth watching. *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) gives it publicity:

"Besides the arrangements for free-ticket distribution and the support promised, there is another feature of encouragement to those who long for and greet with acclaim every step toward the upbuilding of American music. An audition committee has been formed, of which Miss Anne Shingleur is chairman. In its first announcement it said: 'This is the most interesting phase of the Stadium concerts of 1921, for it is going to make possible what has never been possible, so far as the memory of man can recall, in any enterprise of this sort: choosing soloists, both vocal and instrumental, from the ranks of the great unknown, those who, for some reason or other, have not got their musical feet yet. The executives announce that they feel it a part of the work of the Stadium concerts to develop worthy talent, and they have a plan to do it.

"'Without fear or favor, without pull or friendship counting in the least, the Stadium people propose to choose six or eight of the best-qualified soloists they can find and have them appear at the concerts, one each week.'

"The preliminary auditions were held in Æolian Hall beginning Monday, June 13. Vocalists were given try-outs on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday from one o'clock to four, each one being obliged to sing an aria. The instrumentalists were called on Tuesday and Wednesday from ten to one, and each was called upon to play a movement from a *concerto*. The applicants were judged by a committee which was screened from view. Unable to see or be seen, this committee gave out no criticisms whatsoever, but selected those best suited for a final hearing, at which the successful contestants will be selected."

The standard of these Stadium concerts is that set in the past by Anton Seidl and Theodore Thomas. "Music for music-lovers, millionaires or clerks," says Mr. Cromwell Childe, who furnishes the data for *The Monitor*. "The purpose is to place concerts of the winter standard of excellence within the reach of all the people. . . . All the people in our minds means just that—all. No one class, no one taste." The selection of the two leaders seems to mean also that American music will not be neglected:

"The purely instrumental evenings were so enthusiastically received last season that it is thought the preponderance of work will fall to the orchestra, tho that does not mean there will not be soloists from the Metropolitan and from the concert stage. Last year, evenings when such artists as Rosa Ponselle and Giovanni Martinelli sang and Harold Bauer played, hundreds seeking admission were turned away, tho the Stadium accommodates 9,500. A Wagner evening each week seems assured, and one devoted to Italian and Russian composers is probable. An evening of American composers is hoped for.

"There are in America no more virile and well-rounded conductors than Victor Herbert and Henry Hadley. They are of experience in that field, Mr. Hadley being associate conductor of the New York Philharmonic and Mr. Herbert having formerly been conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. Both have won positions in the foremost rank of American composers, writing successfully in practically every form. Both have had operas produced by the Metropolitan and the Chicago Opera companies. One can feel assured that the American composers will not be forgotten on the programs. In its preliminary announcements the committee and patrons of the Stadium concerts say: 'It is becoming evident, however, that, because of the great audiences, the Stadium concerts are creating a new standard of popular taste. They are establishing a higher tradition for popular music, and by the artistic atmosphere they create are making a summer in New York a feast instead of a famine.'"

## SOME GERMAN SIGHS OVER FRANCE

"WHY? WHAT FOR?" asks a German observer of the fields of devastated France, of the broken and staring walls of Reims. When German shells were raining on this priceless monument the world asked these questions and wondered then that civilization could be content to sacrifice to its lusts the things that, in earlier and supposedly less enlightened days it had spared even amid its bitterest wars. One of the first of German visitors, we take it, to review the scene, Paul Block, gives the picture with his reflections to the readers of the Berlin *Tageblatt*. The scene is tolerably familiar to us; the reflections of a generous mind are interesting since the psychology of our late enemy, exprest in its present government's acts, is still often a baffling problem. The Boston *Transcript* furnishes the translation that we quote. Reims was the first objective of the observer's tour:

"And the great masterpiece of Robert de Couchy—the cathedral? It has been cruelly mutilated. But it still stands, in all its majesty, lifting its two white towers toward heaven. The wonderful portal front, with its three arched Gothic doorways, still stands, tho its rich sculpturing has been sadly mutilated. However, the fragments have been gathered up and it will be possible to restore this damage. The interior is empty. The pillars and walls exhibit everywhere the traces of fire and bombardment. But here, in contrast with Saint-Remy, the vaulting of the roof remains intact. Altho it will require much money, and even more art, to restore this sanctuary to its old magnificence, there is yet hope that it can be done.

"A few kilometers beyond Reims, and we are in the middle of the battle-field area. To all appearances men might have been fighting here only a few days ago. Fort La Pompelle stands beside the old Roman highway not far from the city. Frenchmen tell you with pride that it was not captured once during the war. The fields are crisscrossed with trenches, cumbered with broken props of woodwork and with endless heaps and clusters of rusty barbed wire. Trenches, barbed wire, shell-holes filled with stagnant water, shell-holes and trenches again, clear to the distant horizon. Close by the highway a tank stands mired in a trench. Its history has been painted on one side. It was built in an English workshop, captured by the Germans, and finally captured by the French. It was under fire many times. Now it stands solitary among the ruins, a useless, dead steel monster."

There is an exchange of courtesies between guide and visitors when the journeying reaches Mont Cornillet that ought not to be overlooked:

"During the bright spring days of the bloody year of 1917 fighting raged most fiercely at this point. Attack and counter-attack followed each other incessantly. Night and day the roar of the bombardment never ceased. The fields and the hills have been torn up by the shells until the ground looks like a petrified ocean. The beach lines of this sea of slaughter are marked by windrows of broken barbed wire. It is a difficult struggle through the wreckage. We have to climb, jump, and crawl; the white mud of the chalky earth pulls us back at every step. Finally, however, we reach the highest point and gaze about as over a lunar landscape. It is an awesome sight—a shell-shocked solitude!

"My French guide says: 'Your people fought brilliantly here. I know the Germans. They were very brave.'

"He had noted my emotion and wanted to say something kind. I thanked him, but still the thought keeps running in my mind. Why? What for?

"Finally, when dusk is already approaching, our automobile stops at a crossroad. There is nothing remarkable to see here, merely old trenches and the earth plowed up by shot and shell. I look inquiringly at the guide. He is still a young man, a war cripple, who stumps about valiantly on a wooden leg. He

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stands thoughtfully for a moment, then raises his cane and points to the devastation about him.

"'*C'est Tahure*,' he says.

"So here lay the village of Tahure for which there was such savage fighting. Nothing whatever is left of the town itself. The 180 homes which stood here have been reduced to dust, like the 100,000 soldiers, Frenchman and German, who lie buried under it. Unnumbered of them are nameless. An iron cross stands in a neighboring field bearing the inscription: *Aux morts connus et inconnus*. [To the dead, known and unknown.] It is to commemorate those who died here, Germans and French. Why? What for?"

One part of this German's narrative has a personal interest for us. It deals with the journey from Clermonten-Argonne to Boureuilles where he saw the wreck of war, the worst coming after he had reached Varennes:

"From there to Verdun it is a desert—over which the horsemen of the Apocalypse have swept. At only one point is there any evidence of restoration, and this has become one of the sights of the region. I mean the American cemetery at Romagne, below Montfauçon. Whenever the Americans take anything up they do it in a wholesale way. Altho we had come solely to see ruins, we could not pass this cemetery without a visit. It is the only one of its kind.

"On a gently rising hill, purchased outright for this purpose, are buried the 21,400 Americans who fell during the fighting around Montfauçon. Some kilometers before we reached this point we noted little white signboards along the road directing us to this gigantic graveyard; for many of the relatives of the fallen cross the sea in order to visit the last resting-place of those dear to them. But when you come within half a mile of the point you need no further guidance. An apparently limitless field of white suddenly greets the vision in the distance. This is the effect of 21,400 tombstones of equal size shining in the sunlight. There are crosses for Protestants and Catholics, and stars for Jews, ranged closely side by side, at the heads of 21,400 uniform, well-kept graves. They all lie there, the officers in the middle. A great star of foliage plants separates the world of the dead from the world of the living. High above the graves flutters the Stars and Stripes. Sad, indeed, as is the thought that a whole army of vigorous young boys here slumber in death, this cemetery has nothing gloomy about it. It is a bright and cheerful burial-place."

One of the German's companions finally said: "You've now seen things with your own eyes. What have you got to say?" He puts down his answer here:

"No doubt exists as to the fact that France suffered frightfully in the war. What I saw was only a fifth of the ruined territory. All the departments of the north are equally devastated, some of them even worse than those I visited. Altogether ten departments have suffered.

"However, no responsible man in Germany has ever denied these facts. And altho in earlier wars German territories were frequently ravaged by the French in the same way, without any one repairing the damage for us, it is, nevertheless, our duty to make good these injuries to the utmost of our ability. This is a duty we do not propose to shirk. The 'necessity of war,' urged in extenuation of so much brutal destruction, was utterly condemned even during the war by many people in Germany. That is a fact the French often forget. But we are ready to repair what we have ruined.

"First of all, however, a tremendous obstacle has to be removed, and here the French can do more than the Germans. This obstacle is the bitter distrust which each nation has for the other. It makes no difference—to begin with ourselves—that many Germans persist in refusing to see that the French are actually to-day enduring a perfect inferno of misery. The illusion that France is in a brilliant condition, which has taken complete possession of so many Germans, is to be explained by the empty vaunting of a few French newspapers.

"We must disregard the fact that the French are constantly talking of the sly treachery of the Germans and that they resolutely shut their eyes to the real suffering of our people, altho their own Allies and some of their own leaders have tried to place the facts before them. We read even in *Le Temps*: 'A great part of the German nation is impoverished, underfed, impressionable to every evil suggestion of despair.' And tho we constantly meet here and there in France the vigorous protest that Germany has so far done nothing and has tried to do nothing to help; that is, to put it kindly, a great perversion of facts. Every honest and responsible French statesman knows very well that Germany has done a tremendous amount during the past three years to fulfil its obligations, and that it would have done much more if its efforts had not been hampered by revolts at home and by the fetters placed upon it by the Treaty."

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OUR RECENT FRENCH VISITOR,

Carpentier, depicted by Tom Webster as arriving in London dragging the unwilling Descamps, his ubiquitous manager.

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**EDUCATIONAL SHORTCOMINGS OF THE MOVIES**—President Harding's prediction that the great future of the theater lies with the movies because they are "educational" prompts the New York *Times* to take up the challenge on behalf of the educational value of the spoken drama and the novel. Admitting the obvious advantages of the moving pictures "in the vivid presentation of current events, in the illustration of certain phases of science and processes of manufacture, and in providing a facile substitute for foreign travel," *The Times* goes on to say:

"But these subjects have not yet proved sufficiently important, nor indeed sufficiently interesting, to warrant the establishment of a distinctly educational theater of the movies. At best the current history, science, and travel that can be flashed upon the screen is a smattering. Really to understand such things requires reading, study, laboratory demonstration. Princes have found that there is no royal road to knowledge, and Americans may as well learn that it can not be come by *via* the armchair. . . . The child who gratifies his love of stories by reading enlarges his vocabulary, stimulates his powers of imagination, multiplies his points of contact with human character and sensibility. That and not the facile delights of the silver screen provides genuine education."

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# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## ZIONISM AS A "STUPENDOUS FALLACY"

"ZIONISM is the most stupendous fallacy in Jewish history," declares Henry Morgenthau, a distinguished Jew and former American Ambassador to Turkey, who attempts to show in *The World's Work* that the political and physical rehabilitation of Palestine into a national entity is an empty and impossible dream, "unsound in its economics, fantastic in its politics, and sterile in its spiritual ideals." For which slashing criticism, prays *The Jewish Daily News* (New York), "may God forgive him." All the Zionistic press emphatically deny Mr. Morgenthau's authority to speak for the Jewish people, and bitterly denounce his utterance as a "betrayal" of Jewish trust. Meanwhile the Zionist problem is agitating some of the chancelleries of Europe as to its possible effect on various claims to the Holy Land, and, as has been mentioned before in another department, the Jewish nationalistic propaganda has caused grave discontent in Palestine, where the native Moslems and Christians fear that a mass immigration will deprive them of their land and reduce them to a voiceless minority. Bloody outbreaks of some months ago caused the British Government to explain further the mandate under which Palestine is to be governed and to reassure the native populace that their future will in nowise be threatened by the Jewish influx.

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"THE WONDER RABBI" AND HIS ORTHODOX COLLEAGUES PREFER POLAND TO PALESTINE.

Dr. Alter, most distinguished Jewish leader in Poland, agrees with Henry Morgenthau that there is no hope in Zionism. He is here seen seated between Mr. Morgenthau and Gen. Edgar Jadwin, U. S. A.

"The only cause of unrest in Palestine arose from the Zionist movement and British promises in regard to it," said Winston Spencer Churchill, British Colonial Secretary, recently in the House of Commons. So, as he is further quoted in press reports, "Jewish immigration is being very carefully watched and controlled." This statement was supplemented by an explanation from Sir Herbert Samuel, British Commissioner in Palestine, who is quoted as saying that under the Balfour Declaration the Jews may found a home in Palestine, "within limits fixt by the numbers and interests of the present population," and that the British Government will never impose upon the Moslem and Christian population a policy they had reason to think was "contrary to their religious, their political, or their economic interests." With this in mind, Mr. Morgenthau is "astonished" that American Jews have fallen into such a "grievous misunderstanding of the purport of the Balfour Declaration" as to assert that "Palestine is to be a national homeland for the Jewish people." They may find a home here, but may not set up a sovereign Jewish state.

So then, Mr. Morgenthau insists, "Zionism is a surrender, not a solution. It is a retrogression into the blackest error, and not progress toward the light. I will go further and say that it is a betrayal; it is an eastern European proposal, fathered in this country by American Jews, which, if it were to succeed, would cost the Jews of America most that they have gained of liberty, equality, and fraternity." Tracing the origins of the movement in order to expose its "fallacy," he writes:

"Zionism is based upon a literal acceptance of the promises made to the Jews by their prophets in the Old Testament, that Zion should be restored to them and that they should resume their once glorious place as a peculiar people, singled out by God for his especial favor, exercising dominion over their neighbors in his name, and enjoying all the freedom and blessings of a race under the unique protection of the Almighty. Of course, the prophets meant these things symbolically and were dealing only with the spiritual life. They did not mean earthly power or materialistic blessings. But most Jews accepted them in the physical sense; and they fed upon this glowing dream of earthly grandeur as a relief from the sordid realities of the daily life which they were compelled to lead.

"Zionism arose out of the miseries of the Jews. It was offered as a remedy, a release, a plan of action which would provide

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a road to happiness. This is the secret of its hold upon its adherents. The promises which it offers are so dazzling that Jews everywhere have rushed to embrace its faith without stopping to examine them closely or to calculate whether they can be made good."

But, asserts Mr. Morgenthau, economically Zionism is impossible, since "the truth is that Palestine can not support a large population in prosperity." Politically, the movement is equally fallacious, the notion that Great Britain would allow any government in Palestine not subservient to the paramount interests of British world policy being "too fantastical for serious refutation." The enlightened Jews of America, he urges, have found "the true road to Zion." To them, "Zion is a region of the soul," an "inner light, set upon the hill of personal consciousness, inspiring them as individuals to fight, each for himself, the battle of life where he meets it; demanding in virtue for his own worth the respect of those about him; winning through to the dignity and position to which his native gifts and his self-developed character entitle him. This is the only true Zion." Here in America, he says:

"We have fought our way through to liberty, equality, and fraternity. We have found rest for our souls. No one shall rob us of these gains. We enjoy in America exactly the spiritual liberty, the financial success, and the social position which we have earned. Any Jew in America who wishes to be a saint of Zion has only to practise the cultivation of his spiritual gifts—there is none to hinder him. Any Jew in America who seeks material reward has only to cultivate the powers of his mind and character—there are no barriers between him and achievement. Any Jew in America who yearns for social position has only to cultivate his manners—there are no insurmountable discriminations here against true gentlemen. The Jews of France have found France to be their Zion. The Jews of England have found England to be their Zion. We Jews of America have found America to be our Zion. Therefore, I refuse to allow myself to be called a Zionist. I am an American."

Denying Mr. Morgenthau "any leadership in Jewry," *The Jewish Tribune* (New York) believes that "the American Jews, coming from any part of Europe, will not repeat the senseless slogan accepted by some weak heads: 'America is our Zion and Washington our Jerusalem.' To these Russian and Polish Jews America is America and Zion is as much Zion as Washington is Washington and Jerusalem is Jerusalem. . . . To them patriotism is a duty and deserves no thanks; to them service to the country is a reciprocity for the moral and material bounty received. . . . Morgenthau's attack can not hurt Zionism, to which the majority of Jewry all over the world adhere." The Jewish *Day* (New York) characterizes the attack as "vulgar cynicism," and is "convinced that public opinion in America has more sympathy and understanding for the suffering and ideals of the Jewish people than Mr. Morgenthau."

Prof. Jacob I. de Haan, legal adviser to the Orthodox Jews Association, numbering 7,000 members, says his body does not wish to have anything to do with the Zionist movement, according to T. Walter Williams, who recently went to Palestine for the New York *Times*. The Jewish professor said that "the flooding of Palestine with thousands of penniless Jews before it is ready to receive them is doing harm because it has antagonized the natives, Moslems and Christians alike." Dr. Arthur Ruppin, head of the financial department of the Zionist Commission in Palestine, is quoted as saying that "Zionism will not die even if America does not send money to Palestine to carry on the work, but it will delay the development of the country." On the other hand, there have been Moslem threats to make Palestine a "national cemetery" for the Zionists, and Moussa Kazem Pasha el Hussein, leader of the Moslems and a direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammed, is quoted as saying: "If our protest fails to accomplish its object we shall call upon the 300,000,000 Moslems all over the world to demand the protection of the mosques and the ground of the Holy Temple."

## THE "CARBUNCLE" OF BOYLE'S THIRTY ACRES

"A MORAL CARBUNCLE" is the denunciatory description given by Dr. John Roach Straton, a prominent Baptist minister of New York, to the recent Dempsey-Carpentier championship fight, and a chorus of religious editors joins him in rebuking the "90,000 criminals" who witnessed the bout and the two "brutes" who bloodied each other's noses. The fight occasioned, of course, a deal of sober thinking among those who were interested only in the moral effects it might produce, and, as will be recalled by our readers, several vain efforts were made to prevent the exhibition, Dr. Straton, who saw the fight as a witness for the International Reform Bureau, is quoted in the New York *Times* as saying that it proved to him that "we have relapsed into paganism." It attracted, he said, "all those elements whose influences are making for the overthrow of our American ideals and customs." "Of course, it was not a boxing-match," says *The Christian Work* (Undenominational), "and no one supposed it was." Later on, thinks this journal, "bull-fights and gladiatorial combats will probably be revived." Now, remarks a writer in *The Intelligencer* (Reformed Church), "it is easier to make a pugilist than a preacher," and he exclaims: "How much need there is of red-blooded Christianity which faces the task of reforming a brutal world and turning energies to the welfare of the race." But *The Christian Century* (Undenominational) thinks that there was "a certain disgust in the attitude of mind with which a large portion of the reading public received the news of the results already discounted by expectation."

It believes, then, that—

"The prize-fight, no matter what the stakes or how distributed, is an outlaw in the civilized world. It must oppose an ever-growing and healthy public opinion. It must seek furtively an area where the conscience of the community, or of public officials, is lax and corruptible. Like the saloon, it will not long be able to find a place where immunity from a proper regard for law, order, and decency can be secured. It is an outlaw and a pariah."

"Thanks be to God, the 'great' day of shame, national shame, is over!" exclaims the *Daily American Tribune*, a Catholic paper of Dubuque. "The bloody sport in which two human brutes pounded each other according to the rules of the 'game' in the presence of the assembled thousands was made the center of public attention for weeks, owing to the news agencies and publishers of the thousands of dailies that served the financial interests, pulling the strings, especially the purse-strings, of the American public." Such exhibitions are disgraceful, asserts *The Universalist Leader:*

"But the prime evil is the conducting of this school of crime and forcing its text-books into the hands and homes of America. And we, the dear people, as we see the laws against gambling swept aside, and all the finer traits of manhood smothered in a delirium of passion and greed, must suffer for it. It will take years to bring back our youth to sober sanity from these months of beastly intoxication incited by our newspapers."

However, the New Haven *Journal-Courier* is convinced that these critics "talk this way, impugning motives here and blackening characters there, because they have lost their tempers at the disinclination of people to follow them." It recalls that people were called "rummies" because they opposed the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, and "now others are catching it for similar reasons." So it seems that—

"Anywhere the man or woman who dares to have an original thought or an independent air at once finds himself or herself shot full of imaginary holes by these intemperate guardians of other people's business, these self-constituted administrators of other people's morals.

"We may perhaps suggest to these people that they are

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increasingly driving sane and sober people away from their standard because of the vulgarity of their methods. It is time they learned that American citizens do not propose to be reformed by their methods, which have been tested and found wanting. A blind man can see the resentment that is expressing itself in every section of the country, not because they lack human sympathy with the moral condition these exuberant folks are blunderingly trying to set up, but because they are intemperate and insolent, overbearing and dictatorial."

## HOW BELGIUM WAS KEPT ALIVE

CHARITY HAS ITS ROMANCE NO LESS THAN WAR, and the story of the relief of Belgium during the six years between September, 1914, and September, 1920, will form, we are told, one of the finest chapters in the history yet to be written of the great struggle. Purchase of food and clothing to save 7,500,000 Belgians and 2,500,000 people of northern France aggregated more than $1,300,000,000, says the final report of Herbert C. Hoover, chairman, which is of special interest to the DIGEST readers who gave so splendidly in this cause. So wisely was the vast sum expended, we are assured, that the total cost of administration was only 42/100 of 1 per cent. of the entire operation. The principal officers gave their services without salary, and in many instances paid their entire incidental and traveling expenses. Shipping firms, accountants, insurance agencies, buying agencies throughout the world gave their services without charge other than the mere out-of-pocket incidentals. The distributing committees of more than 55,000 members gave their voluntary services through this period. Forty thousand Belgian and French women dedicated themselves to the saving of the child life of their nations. But, to quote from the report:

"No set of accounts or figures can reflect the intense anxiety, the patience and skill required of the 55,000 volunteers who toiled in this complex agency, defending ten million lives. Inspired with humane sympathy for these people, who, having no responsibility for the war, suffered most from its hardships and barbarities, they labored that this service might be done efficiently and with economy. It is to their unflagging devotion that we are now able to publish exact figures of accountability for funds and to trace each ton of food from the place of purchase to the ultimate consumer among the civil population of the invaded regions. Surrounded by terror and suffering, this multitude had but little concern for the bookkeepers in the back rooms of the 4,000 branch offices of the relief organization. It was of the utmost concern, however, to those in official direction, not only that the work might be effectively performed and presented to the world, but that our honor and the honor of our country in this trusteeship should never be challenged."

The Commission, says Mr. Hoover in his report, "was born as a purely philanthropic enterprise, dependent upon the charity of the world for support, conceived as a few months' emergency service to defend 10,000 people from starvation." However, it was soon evident that the war was not a struggle of months, but of years, and that if these threatened peoples were to be saved it must be through a broader operation than public charity. Financial support was procured from the Belgian, French, British, and later the American governments, and the organization thus grew into "a great economic engine with an annual budget of over $400,000,000 in all its different ramifications inside and outside the invaded regions." A system of food supply, with all its handling agencies, stretched from the interior of the United States, the Argentine, Australia, India, and other great food centers, and focused in Rotterdam, from where it was distributed through chains of primary and secondary warehouses, ultimately through a ration card, to the individual family, which paid for the food at fixt prices. Three methods of maintenance were employed:

"First, existing charitable institutions, and in the case of children, were extended to cover the whole child life of the country. Secondly, certain professions and trades were assisted to care for the members of their profession. Thirdly, benevolent committees were set up in each commune for the conduct of public eating-places, together with provision of ration cards to the destitute and to supervise other agencies and for the care of those not otherwise reached. Overlaid upon the whole structure were a series of checks and balances to determine the truth as to destitution, to maintain the morale and efficiency of the administration and honesty in accounting."

Never, it is said, was economy more needed or more strest. At no time were the people fed to more than the point of bare subsistence, and several times the Commission's liabilities were in excess of its actual or prospective assets. But on certain transactions to meet emergency readjustment outside of Belgium and France a profit of more than $9,500,000 was earned, the sum being several times greater than all overhead expenses. From these profits the Commission paid its entire administration and overhead expenses; paid to the Benevolent Department about $2,600,000 for charitable distribution in the two countries, and on September 30 held available for relief and to meet expenses of liquidation approximately $3,120,000—since that date largely distributed.

## BREAKING THE "ENDLESS CHAIN OF PRAYER"

THE "ENDLESS CHAIN OF PRAYER" is more apt to create trouble than to bring a blessing, thinks a religious weekly, which notes that this cumbersome method of obtaining united prayer for some specific object is not only not generally well received, but is being frowned upon by the United States post-office. One of these endless chains now going the rounds is said to have "originated on the Field of Flanders," which, believes *The Christian Observer* (Presbyterian), "is designed to arouse the interest and sympathy of those whose loved ones served in the great world-war." Some time ago, we are told, the United States Post-office Department issued a warning against chain letters, and it is said that they are in danger of being consigned to the Dead-Letter Office instead of continuing on a perpetual round. The principle of the endless chain of prayer is that a certain number of copies—seven, ten, or some other number—shall be made by the person receiving a copy and sent to friends, who are asked to repeat the process. In this way, we are told, the number of letters, if everybody complies with the request, "increases in geometrical progression at an alarming rate." Of course, many break the chain, "but there is always a threat in the letter, exprest or implied, that those who break the chain will receive God's curse or some calamity." *The Observer* recalls that the last chain letter it received contains this request:

"'Copy all here written and see what happens on the seventh day. It is said that those who write it will be taken care of, while those who lose it will meet with some misfortune. Send it to seven women, and on the seventh day you will meet with some great joy. Start the day you receive it and do not break the chain.'

"Any thoughtful person will see in this letter evidences of superstitious fear. Former chain letters sent out contained a statement that a certain notable bishop had approved the plan. This bishop later denied all connection with it, and, in fact, no one has ever been able to trace the chain letter to any authoritative source.

"Christian people should pray, and covenants of prayer made with others are always advisable, but any one who passes on the chain letter in its usual form is guilty of propagating a plan that has earmarks of superstition upon it. God has not tied up his blessings with formal writing of chain letters; nor are we warranted in believing that he will send his curse upon those who decline to be made the victims of unreasonable and unscriptural plans. We would advise that every such chain letter be consigned to the fire as promptly as possible."

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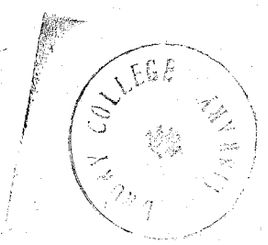

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# CURRENT - POETRY

*Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.*

A LETTISH weekly, *Americas Atbolfs* (*American Echo*, New York), gives some samples of contemporary Soviet Russian poetry. The translations are literal and the meaning, we take it, more or less vague to those who do not lead a Bolshevik existence. They have the interest of curiosity. The first that we quote is an impressionistic word-picture in which romance, it seems, smiles on a railroad freightman:

### AT THE UNLOADING

By B. Alexandrowsky

In the twilight are chatting the wheels
Of the rattling numbered wagons.
You disappeared in the blue-haired mist
To bury your bashful laugh.
The choking whines of the engines
No more irritated my soul with longing,
And the heavy bales and boxes
Piled easy on my shoulders.
The cigaret was forgotten,
The cap was moved back;
I staggered, like a drunkard, on the platform
Loading the freight onto the wagons.
Let go! . . . You stand like an idol! . . .
There are still five more empty wagons . . .
Oh what a pleasant secret has disclosed
To me to-day your bashful smile.

THE next, a chantlike poem by Alexey Gastev, sounds an impressive note of challenging and exultant power:

### THE FIRST SONG

By Alexey Gastev

We were born by the beautiful storm of the seas,
Our mother cooled us and washed us with her daring,
And sang to us: "Be braver!" . . .

Drunk with the anger of the fathomless whirlpools,
Instead of caressing us she drove us into the deep vortex
And sang: "I'm your Master!" . . .

Drunk with the sufferings of her own children,
She knit for us of the foam thin nets
And shouted: "Queen of the Seas!" . . .

Stupefied by the torture . . . the northern ice
She drove to us, the chilling fetters,
And haughtily she roared: "Queen of Ages!"

But a mother is insufficient for you: a father I shall give you,
And the hurricane sped hither all black and all mad
And attacking he roared: "Drown ocean!" . . .

"Dynamite!!" we shouted straight into the face
Of the stupefied mother . . . a tear glittered
And terrible wailing the thunder-storm began . . .

"Dynamite!!" we shouted in a steel chorus,
We smashed the tides with a single blow
And over the ocean was heard: "We shall subdue thee!"

A LITTLE excursion nearer home takes us among the Mexican poets. *The Mexican Review* provides a page of native poets with versions by Alice Stone Blackwell. They are contemplative and given to dwelling on the somber sides of life. We quote two—the first by President Obregon, who in the rôle of poet will probably be a surprize to most of our readers:

### WILL-O'-THE-WISPS

By Alvaro Obregon

When the soul forsakes the body,
Into space it upward fleets;
Rising to the dome celestial,
Souls from other worlds it meets;
Questions them, converses with them,
To return to earth with sighs
For the misery repulsive
In which matter sunken lies—
Misery with which in weakness
Poor humanity each day
Drags its vanities and follies,
Purposeless in work or play,
All forgetful of the tribute
It must to the graveyard pay.

There, where kings are friends with beggars,
No distinctions more are found;
There end vanity and rancor;
He whose riches knew no bound,
And the ragged man and hungry
Join to fertilize the ground.
All is equal there; the charnel
And the tomb no difference hold.
Tho diverse may be their lineage,
Men and women, young and old,
With corpse candles, all together
Wander 'mid night's darkness cold.

IN the second another poet muses melodiously on what might be called the obverse side of the law of compensation:

### ILL-OMENED GIFTS

By Salvador Diaz Miron

Pride not yourself, O palm-tree,
That loftier you grow
Than almond-trees and laurels,
Whose green tops wave below!
The tempest is approaching,
And when the bolt shall smite,
The foreheads least uplifted
Are safest from its might.

O rose flower, wax not haughty
For hue and scent divine—
Because in field and garden
All others you outshine!
Beauty and scent betoken
Misfortune to a flower,
For hands will come to pluck you,
And insects to devour.

Sweet forest flute, wild songster!
You preen your feathers fair,
And jets of pearly music
Pour forth upon the air,
But grow not vain of warbling;
Be silent, men may hear!
Such trills, to birds that sing them,
Bring nets and trappers near.

Earth, envy not the Day Star
From which your warmth is drawn—
That scatters gold and purple
At sunset and at dawn!
Magnificence so mighty
From mighty torment flows;
A conflagration's brightness
Your light and life bestows.

How dear you buy, O spirit,
Your aureole of flame!
Your true offense is only
That you have wit and fame;
But Fortune leagues with Envy
To quench your glory's breath;
'Neath falsehoods piled like mountains
You perish, stoned to death!

G. S. B., WHO is eloquent over homely things, finds a wood road and lets go his fancy over old days and forgotten peoples. To the mind that loves to muse, what can be more suggestive than an old road? In the New York *Tribune* we find this:

### OLD ROADS

By G. S. B.

If you turn west from the sunken river,
And toil through the trees up the mountainside,
You will come upon traces of old roads, fashioned
By folk that long ago lived and died.
Here are the stones of their leaf-choked sluiceways.
And here are the tracks that their wheels have worn,
And the broken spans of their rotted bridges
Amid a tangle of weed and thorn.

They wind on, these roads, past roof-trees fallen;
Past cairnlike chimneys, forsaken and cold;
Past unpruned orchards where yet in August
The harvest apples hang out their gold.

Where by these roads now the tireless fowler,
Seeking for grouse, through the thickets may stray,
Men once went trudging with cumbrous flint-locks,
Bound for a muster or training day.

Along these roads to the springtime sowing
With a whistle men strode in days gone by;
Now the only music amid the stillness
Is a hidden woodbird's grieving cry.

There, round the hearths that were home for some one,
Cling lilacs in riot and matted grass;
There, where the haymakers passed at sundown,
The shy, wild shapes of the forest pass.

A BIT of belated Wordsworthian doctrine is contained in this poem in the July *Forum*. It may not be ungrateful amid some of the raucous voices of to-day to those who seek the tranquil life:

### SILENCE

By M. Frances Poile

In silence was the Universe conceived,
In silence doth the heart of man seek out
That other Heart to rest on; Nature's soul
Yearns ceaselessly to give its speechless calm
Unto her restless children as they roam
Far from that central peace which is their home.

Wouldst know thy mother Nature face to face?
Wouldst hear her silent heart-beats? close thine ears
And still thy senses; wouldst thou feel her arms
Enfold thy being? thou must give thyself
In uttermost abandon to her will
That she may teach thee the one truth—be still!

Be still—and from the Silence shall arise
A mem'ry of forgotten mysteries.
A healing peace descending on thy soul
Shall bear it up to regions beyond words
Where thou shalt learn the secrets of the earth,
Of wind and flame, and how the stars have birth.

Then shalt thou know thy heritage of joy;
Borne on the pinions of the Bird of Life,
Tuned to the rhythm of revolving spheres,
Feeling with all that breathes, with all that strives
For union with its prototype above,
The silent comforter whose name is—Love.

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# The man who was thru at thirty

THIS happened in Chicago; but the place is unimportant. It might have happened anywhere; as a matter of fact it *is* happening everywhere; in your *office* and in the office across the street.

A young man entered the employ of a Chicago manufacturer and moved along rapidly until he was office manager.

The president of the company liked him. More than once he said to friends:

"I intend to make that young man general manager some day. I should like to train him to be my successor."

But the young man never did become general manager; his career is one of those countless tragedies of business. The president who wanted to promote him, found that he could not promote him.

He knew enough to manage an office, but for larger responsibilities he lacked knowledge, self-confidence and decision. He has never grown beyond an office managership.

He was thru at thirty.

## And the other man who kept on growing

CONTRAST that man with another of the same age—a man who worked as a salesman for a Hartford company; and in course of time became sales manager. The office of secretary became vacant, and the company looked around for a man.

Sales experience was a requisite; but the man must have more. He must know something of factory organization and control, of costs and accounting, of office management, of advertising and merchandising and corporation finance.

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A few days after his election to the Board of Directors of his company he wrote:

"The day when I enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute's Modern Business Course marked the turning point in my career."

## Thousands of men who are going ahead

IN all the business world there are just two types of men. There is the man who goes only as far as experience in one department of business can carry him and settles down in a departmental position for life.

The other man takes a new hold upon himself in his twenties or thirties or earlier forties; he adds training to experience and travels far.

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## The Advisory Council

ONLY a training vitally sound and practical could have the indorsement of such men as form the Advisory Council of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. That Advisory Council consists of: Frank A. Vanderlip, the financier; General Coleman duPont, the well-known business executive; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist; and Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce.

## Only you can decide where you will stop

EVERY man in business is paying for this Course whether he benefits by it or not. The Chicago man paid, and at a tragic price. He might have moved on up to large success—and he stopped at thirty.

Only you can decide where you will stop. A training which has done so much for thousands of other men is open to you also. It is worth your investigation at least; make the investigation now.

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FOR men who are asking themselves, "Where am I going to be in business ten years from now?" the Alexander Hamilton Institute publishes a 120-page book. It contains a full explanation of what the Modern Business Course and Service is and does; it contains letters from men whose business situation was precisely like yours. It will richly repay a careful reading, and it is sent without obligation; the coupon will bring it.

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# PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

## A TURKISH HEROD

A YOUNG ARMENIAN deliberately murdered one of the most prominent Turkish government officials on the streets of Berlin, and yet a German court adjudged him "Not guilty." That was the riddle which the cables spread abroad a short time ago. The murdered man was Talaat Pasha, the chief of the Young Turk party, and during the latter part of the war Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire. The murderer was an Armenian student named Solomon Teilirian, a youth with the general appearance of a successful young American business man — in short, nobody in particular. It was expected, writes George R. Montgomery, director of the Armenia-America Society, in *The Current History Magazine* (New York), "that the known sympathy of the German Government would result in the prompt conviction of the Armenian. To the surprize of the world he was acquitted."

Photo by Paul Thompson.

TALAAT PASHA AND THE ARMENIAN WHO KILLED HIM.

The leader of the Young Turks, it was proved, had ordered massacres of Armenians, including men, women, and children, in a way unparalleled in modern times. He was killed on the streets of Berlin by the young Armenian student, Solomon Teilirian, shown on the right, and a Berlin court, after a sensational trial, declared the murderer "Not guilty."

The reason for his acquittal, aside from the fact that he found a champion in a liberal-minded German professor, has just come out in the publication of a series of documents which, in Mr. Montgomery's words, "establish once and for all the fact that the purpose of the Turkish authorities, in the case of the Armenians, was not deportation but annihilation." Incidentally, it appears, the evidence establishes that Talaat Pasha was even more thorough in his methods than was that Herod of the Bible who ordered the slaughter of the first-born sons of the Jews. According to evidence strong enough to convince a naturally unsympathetic German court, men, women, and children, including helpless orphans, were, by Talaat's orders, herded together and slaughtered. "The trial of the Armenian developed into the trial of the murdered Talaat as the greatest of war criminals," writes Mr. Montgomery. More than that, it developed into a case against the German military authorities, who had at least allowed the massacres to continue without protest. Even Gen. Liman von Sanders, who had had charge of the German military forces in Turkey, was called as a witness. The German official reports were produced, showing the total number of Armenians who had perished was over 1,000,000. The word "deportation," it was shown, was a euphemism for "slaughter." Regarding the children who were orphaned by the massacre of their parents, Talaat writes in an order to the Governor of Aleppo: "The Government will regard the feeding of such children or any attempt to prolong their lives as an act entirely opposed to its purpose since it considers the survival of these children as detrimental." Another order decrees that "all such children" shall be collected and sent to the "places of deportation," which places, as other orders show, were prepared for the extermination of all Armenians sent there. These considerations resulted in the acquittal of Talaat's confessed assassin, whose mother had been a victim of the Turk's orders. Mr. Montgomery writes of the trial:

> Altho the technical defense of Teilirian was temporary insanity brought on by a vision of his murdered mother, the real defense was the terrible record of Talaat Pasha; so that in the eyes of Germany the acquittal of the Armenian of the charge of murder became the condemnation to death of the Turk. That such a trial and such a result occurred in Germany with Germans as jurors is particularly significant.

With respect to the present situation in the Near East, the most important phase of this dramatic trial was the ability of Professor Lepsius to produce Turkish official documents which proved the heads of the Turkish Government at Constantinople —and particularly Talaat himself — to be directly responsible for converting the deportation into shambles. Heretofore there have been defenders of the Ottomans who held that the massacres were not a plan of the Government, but were due to the brutality of those who carried out the deportation instructions. At the trial of Teilirian there were placed in evidence facsimiles and translations of signed orders from Talaat—letters and cipher telegrams which prove that the instructions to massacre originated in Constantinople. As Aleppo was the headquarters of the "Deportation Committee," the capture of Aleppo by the British made possible the securing of these official documents from the archives. This evidence directly linking the murdered Talaat with the inhuman deeds that were covered by the general term "deportation" was irrefutable and overwhelming. The documents established once and for all the fact that the purpose of the Turkish authorities was not deportation but annihilation.

The first document on which the decision of the court was based, says Mr. Montgomery, altho not signed by Talaat, "is from the committee of Young Turks, of which he was the head, and, inasmuch as its contents are referred to in dispatches signed by him, was valid as evidence." It was written in the spring of 1915, before the massacres had begun, and shows the extermination of the Armenians to have been the determined policy of the Government. Jemal, to whom the document is addrest, was the third in the triumvirate of Young Turks—Talaat, Enver, and Jemal. At that time he was Governor of Adana and soon afterward became Governor of Aleppo. The translated order runs:

March 25, 1915.

To Jemal Bey, Delegate at Adana:

It is the duty of all of us to effect on the broadest lines the realization of the noble project of wiping out of existence the

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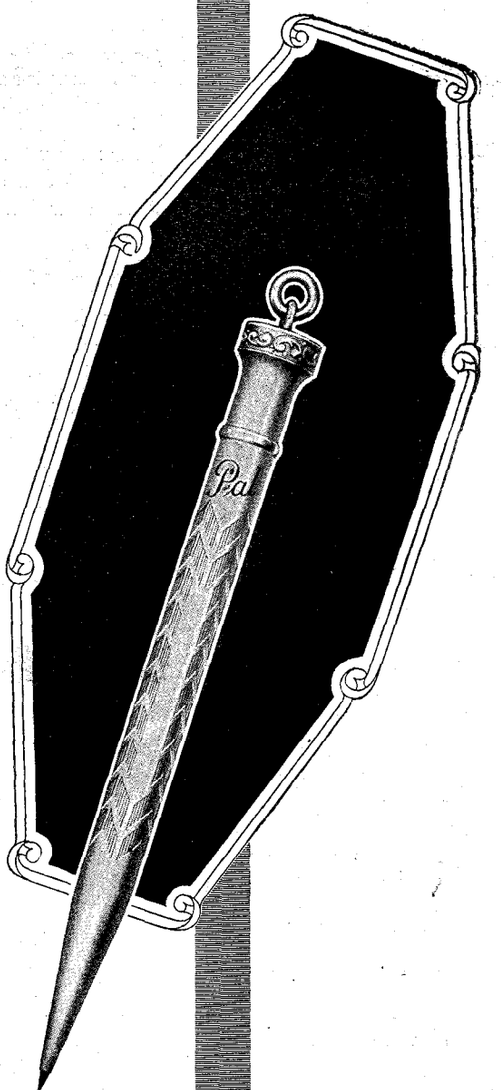

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well-known elements who have for centuries been constituting a barrier to the empire's progress in civilization. For this reason we must take upon ourselves the whole responsibility, saying, "come what may," and appreciating how great is the sacrifice which has enabled the Government to enter the world-war, we must work so that the means adopted may lead to the desired end.

As announced in our dispatch dated February 18, the *Jemiet* [Young Turk Committee] has decided to uproot and annihilate the various forces which have for centuries been an obstacle in its way, and to this end it is obliged to resort to very bloody methods. Be assured that we ourselves were horrified at the contemplation of these methods, but the *Jemiet* sees no other way of insuring the stability of its work.

Ali Riza [the committee delegate at Aleppo] criticized us and called upon us to be merciful; such simplicity is nothing short of stupidity. For those who will not cooperate with us we will find a place that will wring their delicate heart-strings.

I again recall to your memory the question of the property left. It is very important. Do not let its distribution escape your vigilance; always examine the accounts and the use made of the proceeds.

Reference to this document, says the writer, is contained in the following order, signed by Talaat and sent to the same Jemal. This order shows that women and children were to be included in the holocaust:

September 6, 1916.

To the Prefecture of Aleppo:

We recommend that you submit the women and children also to the orders which have been previously prescribed as to be applied to the males of the intended persons, and to designate for these functions employees of confidence.

*Minister of the Interior,*
TALAAT.

Apparently, comments Mr. Montgomery, the instructions regarding the women and children called for some reiteration, for on September 16 the following cipher telegram, which showed the instructions as going back to the decision of the *Jemiet*, or Young Turk Committee, was sent:

September 16.

To the Prefecture of Aleppo:

It has been previously communicated to you that the Government, by order of the *Jemiet* (the Young Turk Committee), has decided to destroy completely all the indicated persons living in Turkey. Those who oppose this order and decision can not remain on the official staff of the empire. An end must be put to their existence, however tragic the measure taken may be, and no regard must be paid to either age or sex or to conscientious scruples.

*Minister of the Interior,*
TALAAT.

Mr. Morgenthau, the American Ambassador at Constantinople, we are told, began to exert himself in behalf of the Armenians, and the result was an official order suggesting caution:

November 18, 1915.

To the Prefecture of Aleppo:

From interventions which have recently been made by the American Ambassador at Constantinople on behalf of the Government, it appears that the American consuls are obtaining information by secret means. In spite of our assurance that the [Armenian] deportations will be accomplished in safety and comfort, they remain unconvinced. Be careful that events attracting attention shall not take place in connection with those [Armenians] who are near the cities and other centers. From the point of view of the present policy it is most important that foreigners who are in those parts shall be persuaded that the expulsion of the Armenians is in truth only deportation. For this reason it is important that, to save appearances, a show of gentle dealing shall be made for a time and the usual measures be taken in suitable places. It is recommended as very important that the people who have given such information shall be arrested and handed over to the military authorities for trial by court martial.

*The Minister of the Interior,*
TALAAT.

Reference to the effort of the American Consul at Aleppo, Mr. Jackson, to send information to Mr. Morgenthau is contained in the following cipher dispatch:

December 11, 1915.

To the Prefecture of Aleppo:

We learn that some correspondents of Armenian journals are obtaining photographs and letters which represent tragic events and are giving them to the American Consul at Aleppo. Have dangerous persons of this kind arrested and supprest.

*Minister of the Interior,*
TALAAT.

The need for caution is further indicated in the following telegram:

December 29, 1915.

To the Prefecture of Aleppo:

We learn that foreign officers are encountering along the roads the corpses of the intended persons and are photographing them. I recommend you the importance of having these corpses buried at once and of not allowing them to be left near the roads.

*Minister of the Interior,*
TALAAT.

The heartlessness of the Turks in regard to the doomed children made a deep impression on the Berlin jury, says Mr. Montgomery. The following are some of the documents presented on this point:

November 5, 1915.

To the Government of Aleppo:

We are informed that the little ones belonging to the indicated persons [Armenians] from Sivas, Mamuret-ul-Aziz, Diarbekir, and Erzerum are adopted by certain Moslem families and received as servants when they are left alone through the death of their parents. We inform you that you are to collect all such children in your province and send them to the places of deportation, and also to give the necessary orders regarding this to the people.

*Minister of the Interior,*
TALAAT.

January 15, 1916.

To the Government of Aleppo:

We hear that certain orphanages which have been opened received also the children of the Armenians. Whether this is done through ignorance of our real purpose or through contempt of it, the Government will regard the feeding of such children or any attempt to prolong their lives as an act entirely opposed to its purpose, since it considers the survival of these children as detrimental. I recommend that such children shall not be received into the orphanages, and no attempts are to be made to establish special orphanages for them.

*Minister of the Interior,*
TALAAT.

The production of the following cipher telegram (No. 830) is said to have been particularly telling in its effect on the jury:

From the Ministry of the Interior to the Government of Aleppo:

Collect and keep only those orphans who can not remember the terrors to which their parents have been subjected. Send the rest away with the caravans.

*Minister of the Interior,*
TALAAT.

That the Moslem population was not to be held accountable for its share in the massacres was ordered in a telegram dated October 8, 1915:

The reason why the Sanjak of Zor was chosen as a place of deportation is explained in a secret order dated September 2, 1915, No. 1,843. As all the crimes to be committed by the population along the way against the Armenians will serve to effect the ultimate purpose of the Government, there is no need for legal proceedings with regard to these. The necessary instructions have also been sent to the governments of Zor and Ourfa.

*Minister of the Interior,*
TALAAT.

All the evidence tends to show, with cumulative effect, concludes Mr. Montgomery, that it was the pity awakened in the hearts of some of the local Turkish officials by the miseries of the Armenians which produced a certain mitigation of the heartless orders that emanated from Constantinople. A small remnant of the race survived. Talaat and his group in the Government were obliged continually to spur some of their tools on to greater severity

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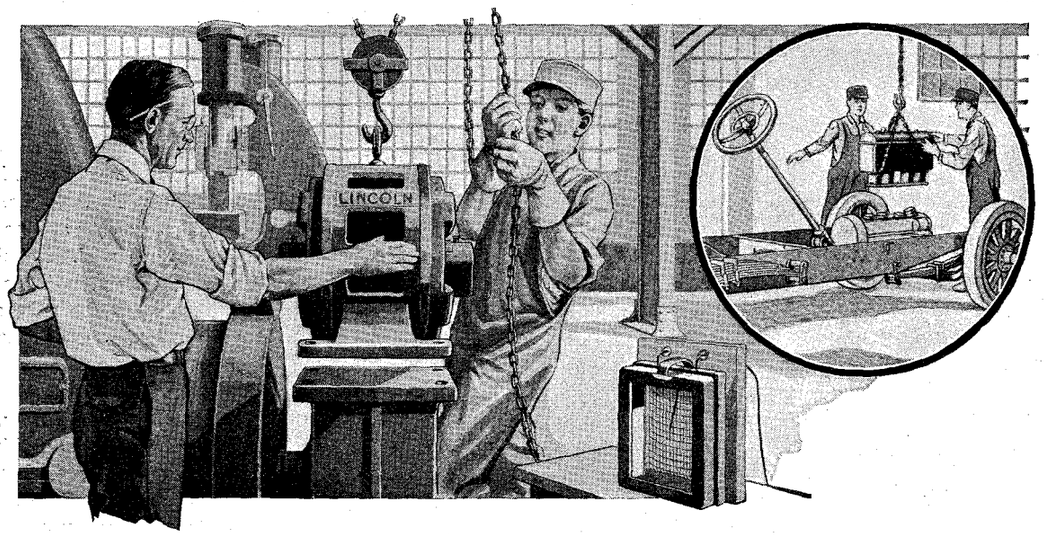
# LINCOLN ELECTRIC MOTORS

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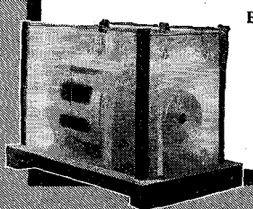

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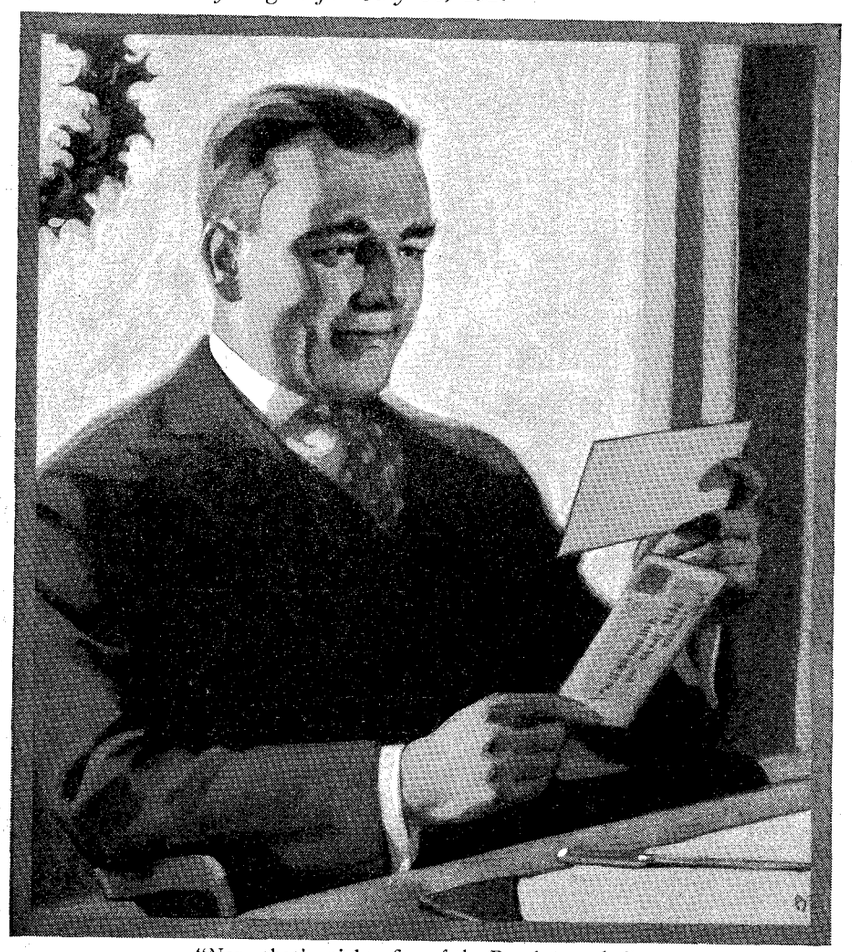

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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

### A PILGRIMAGE OF TASTE, ON WHICH ALL THE AMERICAN "EATS" WERE SAMPLED

ON a June evening a weather-stained automobile carrying a family of four and a much used touring outfit turned in at a gasoline station in Little Falls, New York, and the gasoline tank was duly filled. The service man noticed a California license. Yes, admitted the driver, "we've been driving now for quite a while. Say," he went on, "what do people around here raise that is especially good to eat?" "Well," came the answer, "cheese and butter are Herkimer County products. The strawberry season is on around Ilion and Frankfort. Suckers and bullheads are in the creeks and ponds. Farmers are bringing in veal. Looking for something specially tasty?" Then it came out that Mr. Abner Hicks, of Queens County, New York, and his wife and two daughters had been touring the country for nearly two months, just eating the good things grown in the old United States, the aim being to find out where certain things grow naturally or are especially good, and to sample the favorite and characteristic dish of every State and locality and section. Thus introduced to the Hicks family, we may proceed to quote what Father Hicks told the representative of the New York *World*, who sent the story in from the Mohawk Valley city:

Take it out of Altoona, toward the southward, for example. We bought chickens around thirty to eighty cents each, nice ones. We did a little rabbit killing, too, wild rabbits, and now and then a woodchuck. Down through southern Pennsylvania you begin to get into the Blue Ridge fruit belt country.

Now you take eating down in the Blue Ridge country, in the hills of the backwoods of Tennessee and Kentucky, and you've something mighty fine and full of flavors. Down there, for example, we found sorghum, made out of China cane, good old purple gooseneck, and some yellow seed cane, too. Take that sorghum that's boiled down right and it has a special flavor, distinct and special, about as delicious, too, as maple sirup.

We bought that mountain razorback, red-haired hog pork. That's lean pork. It's like beef, but it's pork. None of your squdgy, pen-fed pork that washes around in swimming grease. It's pork with the special fruit and root flavor given the meat by the mountain things the animal eats. We did sure enjoy that pork. Then, too, we had rabbits, gray squirrels. And when we cut off across Kentucky, bearing sort northwesterly, we came into the turkey land.

Turkey land is sure some country. They raise turkeys in herds down there just like they raise hogs in Iowa and sheep in Montana. We had turkey for once in our lives. We had lots of it. It wasn't exactly cheap, but we found one away back where the young girl dropped a thirty-pound wild gobbler which was gobbling

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around. We dressed out the innards of that gobbler, filled him up with dressing and buried him in a pit in the earth all covered over with about three inches of soft clay. That pit had a foot of beech and maple red-hot coals in the bottom, and we shoveled a foot more deep on top of the clay. Then we covered it over with damp earth about a foot deep. Then in about three hours we pulled Mr. Turkey out of the fire-pit, and we cracked the clay off him like shucking hickory nuts. That left that bird skinned and smoking. Wild turkey is a mite better than tame turkeys, and we tried quite a few thataway. And then we tried some hung up by an open fire and turned 'em and turned 'em till they were roasted brown and crisp. Same way with geese, too. We run into quite a few tame geese along the way; and come the fall hunting we had some wild geese, too, off Mississippi River sandbars.

At this point in her father's story, one of the girls broke in to remind him of the "Mississippi cats," said cats being blue catfish. One fish which Lena caught weighed sixty pounds. It had to be roasted. The rescurceful family "took an iron rod and spitted that fish lengthwise, skewered strips of smoke-bacon through him," and they turned him over the coals of a wood fire. When he came off the coals he made "three of the finest meals we had all the time we were gone."

When it comes to eats, Missourians, it would seem from the Hicks's story, have something to show as well as to be shown, In the Ozarks in the autumn, there were fruits and vegetables and cotton-tails and squirrels, a cane-rooter hog that was barbecued and sweet potatoes roasted in a pit. All through this country "you get to know corn-meal" in the shape of pones, cakes, johnny-cake, hoe-cake, pancakes, and all those things. Then there is a remarkable Ozark potpie, which, according to the pilgrims, is made by putting three gray squirrels, three cotton-tail rabbits, and three quail in the bottom of a milk-pan. Then,

You put 'em in the bottom, cover them with water and simmer them, parboiling. Then you pour over water, bring to a good boil, and season. Over the top you spread biscuit batter, and set on the grid over red-hot coals. Then you cover with a big pan to make an oven, and let her swizzle, boil, bake, and brown till done. Talk about potpies!

In the Rockies, the specialty, of course, is game and meat. California has its fruits and mutton, and then along the Mexican border there are the highly be-peppered meat dishes. Anyhow, concluded Mr. Hicks,

We've been eating now for about six hundred days, more or less, laying over in places where eating was especially good. Funny thing about it was, when we started we thought everybody ate about the same things everywhere, but the fact is, we found ourselves going through zones and zones of eating, from sea food in Louisiana and parts of Florida to the beef and mutton of the mountains, and the trout and apples of Oregon—and so on.


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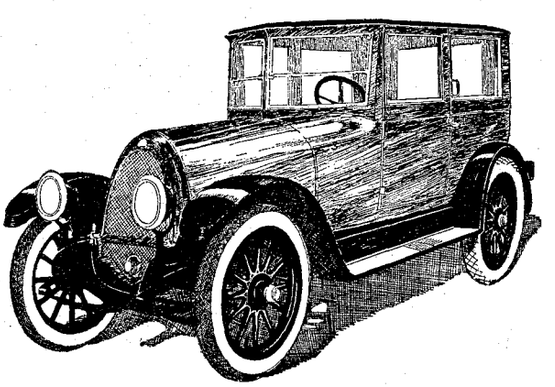
*20 miles to the gallon of gasoline*
*12,500 miles to the set of tires*
*50% slower yearly depreciation*
(*National Averages*)

THERE is no more concrete evidence of the demand for motoring economy and comfort, safety and reliability than this: The Franklin is selling two and one half times faster than the average of all other cars in the industry.

Value is represented by owners' results, and these can only come from the car itself. Franklin principles of light weight, resiliency, direct air cooling and freedom from trouble took that fact into consideration twenty years ago.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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# INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

## HOW HENRY FORD DID IT

HENRY FORD may be a dreamer and a visionary, "but there is nothing very visionary about a $38,000,000 gain in assets in a bad year," observes the New York *World*. According to statements filed in Massachusetts, we read, the Ford Motor Company "reports total assets of $345,140,557 on April 30, compared with $306,695,109 a year ago. Profits and loss surplus increased from $165,679,132 to $182,877,696, and cash and debts receivable from $62,499,027 to $86,965,165." On the face of it, comments the New York daily, the Ford method was simply common-sense application of business principles. Henry Ford "was one of the first automobile manufacturers to cut prices, and he made the best of the depression and overcame it," and "the example is there for any one to emulate." The Ford recovery, we read in *The Wall Street Journal*, "was probably the most inspiring event possible to the motor industry." Little more than six months ago Henry Ford seemed to be in desperate need to borrow $75,000,000 to meet pressing obligations. Unsold cars were piled high in the factory and choking salesrooms all over the country, and nobody was buying cars. Yet Ford did not borrow from the banks but paid them up, and to-day his sales are the greatest in history. According to the writer in *The Wall Street Journal*, this is the way the corner was turned:

It was first turned by transferring the load. Marvelously recuperated markets completed the process. Ford pushed his 125,000 surplus automobiles up the hill off his inventory account and into the hands of his 17,000 dealers. He shipped automobiles over the world to willing and unwilling consignees and drew against them. The tide of cash returned—$69,000,000 before April 1.

He also gave notes or acceptances to some extent for supplies and parts furnished when he started up.

Ford came East and found $91,000,000 in "frozen" cars and parts in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Changes in personnel followed and others were threatened. The cars began to move out.

An Indiana dealer had his floor full of Fords. Imagine his consternation when a train-load rolled, unordered, into the city. His business future was at stake. He must and did accept the draft, but he could not pay for the cars. A former disgruntled Ford dealer with superior resources bought the train-load at wholesale and startled the countryside by advertising a bargain sale of Fords.

In other cities and towns the dealers went to their banks and borrowed on the cars. Shipments averaged about a tenth of a year's business and the credit was quickly obtainable. The cash flowed back into Detroit, and by the middle of April Ford had not only paid up the current quarter's Federal taxes, but had anticipated payment on the remaining $26,000,000 of his purchase notes.

The unloading plan was a success because it was economically sound and ruthlessly applied. Agents were bluntly told they were indebted to the Ford Company and that to prosper in the future they must assist now. Those who rebelled were removed. Those who accepted are to-day the strongest proponents of the Ford methods.

Almost overnight the public began buying and surplus cars were turned into unparalleled profits.

Opening the year with 125,000 surplus cars, the speed with which sales grew is indicated in the following compilation:

| | *Production* | *Sales* |
|---|---|---|
| January | 3,000 | 57,000 |
| February | 35,000 | 63,000 |
| March | 60,000 | 87,000 |
| April | 90,000 | 100,000 |
| Total | 188,000 | 307,000 |

At the end of April Ford's inventory had been reduced from $105,000,000 to $63,800,000. He had been manufacturing his inventory, including spare parts, into finished-car shipments to dealers which went out with drafts attached. At the above date there was reported due him more than $40,000,000, representing finished cars, probably 80,000 of them shipped out and accepted by dealers and carried on the company's books as an asset. This item increased $28,000,000 from the first of the year.

Since April a further remarkable spurt in Ford business has taken place. Cash on June 1 was around $36,000,000, and there were no outstanding obligations except current merchandise acceptances. The measure of sales since that time and now is factory capacity and not merchandising efforts.

The Ford recovery was probably the most inspiring event possible to the motor industry and the manner in which it was accomplished was most salutary to the Ford organization. Had Ford been able to obtain the desired $75,000,000 without restrictions as to who should be his treasurer company extravagances might have continued. Angered at banker "dictation" on one hand, and advised by banker friends on the other, he decided to go it alone. To make the hill he had to economize.

As a result Ford combed his entire organization, and there is probably no more efficient industrial unit in the country to-day. Where he formerly employed 60,000 men to produce an average of 4,000 cars daily he now obtains an output of 4,500 daily with 45,000 men. The $6 minimum wage has been retained, but foremen have been put to work, tasks doubled up, and adjustments averaging 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. reduction made in wages.

One worker who formerly tightened a tap on the Ford assembly line now tightens two taps. As he rushed back and forth tearing after the automobiles that came unceasingly forward at the rate of nine a minute he yelled to a fellow worker that the next step would be to fasten a broom to his waist so he could sweep the floor as he dashed from car to car.

Ford net profits before taxes are no

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understood to be at the rate of nearly $20,000,000 monthly, or about $190 profit per car. More than half the Ford cars sell above the minimum price of $415. Ford's only financial problem seems to be to retain sufficient cash under his expansion program to pay Federal taxes. On the corporation's returns alone these were more than $40 a car in 1920. Sales now show no signs of a let up. When resistance comes Ford expects to be in position again to shut down and avoid the disproportionate operating costs of limited production.

### WHEN "SCRIP" DIVIDENDS ARE JUSTIFIED

THE preferred stockholders of a large corporation are said to be bringing suit to restrain the directors from paying dividends on common stock in "scrip." Their act, says the New York *Evening Post* on its financial page, is strictly one of self-defense and designed to protect bondholders as well as themselves. Since the declaring of "scrip" dividends is not uncommon in an era of depression it may be valuable to investors to read *The Evening Post's* views as to when a declaration of this kind of dividend is justified:

"Scrip" is the paper equivalent of a cash dividend. A corporation, being unable on a dividend date to make the regular disbursement through lack of cash, but believing that six months or a year thereafter the cash will be available, declares the dividend. But instead of paying cash it delivers to stockholders a promise to pay the dividend cash on a given date. The promise to pay is equivalent to a promissory note and bears interest at approximately the ruling rate for money. Such paper or note is termed "scrip."

The practise of paying dividends in "scrip" can not be condemned or approved as a general proposition. All the circumstances must be considered. A stockholder is entitled to a just share in profits. If profits already recorded are unavailable because the customers of a corporation have been tardy in paying their bills, thus depriving the corporation of ready cash, the directors are sometimes held to be justified in paying a dividend in "scrip" redeemable at some future date when the unpaid bills—known as "accounts receivable" in the balance-sheet—shall have been liquidated. If, on the other hand, stockholders have had a fair share of past earnings and the company is unable to pay another cash dividend because current earnings are insufficient, then the practise of paying a dividend in "scrip" is questionable. A company taking this course is mortgaging future earnings and thus leaning away from the brand of conservatism which present conditions call for.

**Taking No Chances.**—The street-faker exprest disgust with the crowd of pikers standing around him. "Why," he exclaimed witheringly, "I'll bet you fellows aren't sports enough to offer me 50 cents for this bright, new dollar bill."

"I will," piped up a ragged urchin.

"All right," said the faker. "Hand over the 50 cents."

"Take it out of the buck an' hand me the change," said the urchin, who wasn't taking any chances.—*Boston Transcript.*

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*Listen, Men and Women—*

# How they *Brace* You against "3 o'clock fatigue"

When your speed slackens—
When your brain fags—
When you begin to yawn—
And look at the clock—
And it's only 3 o'clock—
And there's a pile of work—
Still on your desk—
That you must do—
Before you've done—
A good day's work—
It's then you need—
These little nuggets—
Of NEW ENERGY—
Called Little Sun-Maids—
"The Between-Meal Raisins"—
In a handy little 5c package—
Containing 146 calories—
Of energizing nutriment—
Practically pre-digested—
So it gets to work at once—
And "picks you up"—
And starts you off again—
And first thing you know—
It's five-thirty—
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Feeling like—
You could lick—
Another deskful.

These little raisins do that. Try and see.

Campers, scouts, athletes in marathons, arctic explorers and others use them for their quick-acting nourishment and their rich content of blood-building iron—frequently the one lack that keeps thousands under par.

Tender, luscious, seedless, natural confections—a safe, healthful sweetmeat for the children, too. A good way is to—

## Buy at Noon

*Always buy at noon* so you'll have them for your afternoon refreshment—make that your daily, profitable habit.

## Little Sun-Maids, 5c

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Packed just like "big-sister" Sun-Maids in a great, modern, sanitary plant in California. Wholesome, sweet and clean. If your dealer has no stock, due to faster selling than he anticipated, send 5 cents for trial package by parcel post.

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## CURRENT EVENTS

### FOREIGN

July 13.—The Mexican Government informs the nations interested that it is disposed to indemnify persons who suffered damage because of revolutions in Mexico from 1910 to the present time.

The Greek advance in Asia Minor develops into a general offensive directed against Kutaia, about 80 miles southeast of Brussa.

The Earl of Bandon, who was kidnaped by Sinn-Feiners on June 21, is returned to his home at Bantry, uninjured.

July 14.—While crowds pray in Downing Street, Premier Lloyd George and Eamonn De Valera, leader of the Sinn-Feiners, hold a preliminary conference looking to a settlement of the Irish problem.

Japan accepts President Harding's invitation to the disarmament conference, but withholds assent to an unrestricted discussion of the Far-Eastern questions as a part of it.

July 15.—Premier Lloyd George has an interview with Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, following a conference with Eamonn De Valera, Sinn-Fein leader.

Canada's share of the German reparations is fixt by the Imperial Conference at $300,000,000.

Shipyard workers strike at Kobe, Japan, threatening to employ Soviet methods, and the Government closes the dockyards for ten days.

July 16.—The League of Nations Disarmament Commission, meeting in Paris, assures President Harding of its support of the proposed international disarmament conference at Washington.

Lieutenants Dittmar and Boldt, charged with firing on the life-boats of the Canadian hospital ship *Llandovery Castle*, after she had been torpedoed, are sentenced each to four years in prison by the German High Court.

July 17.—Twenty million persons are said to be starving in the drought-stricken sections of Russia, according to advices received in Berlin.

Turkish Nationalist forces are said to be retreating before the Greeks over the whole front in Asia Minor.

The revolt headed by Gen. Martinez Herrerra, in the Tampico oil regions, Mexico, ends with his surrender.

July 18.—Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, issues a statement insisting on Ulster's claim to self-determination, and leaving to Eamonn De Valera and the British Government settlement of terms regarding the rest of Ireland.

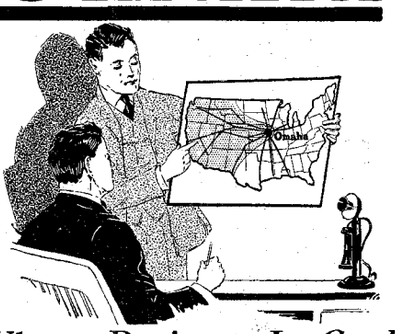
July 19.—The Reparations Commission announces that the German Government has just paid to it 31,000,000 gold marks on account of the three-months' notes given in May in settlement of the 1,000,000,000 gold marks due before June 1.

### CONGRESS

July 15.—By a vote of 47 to 29, the Senate adopts the Penrose motion to recommit the Soldiers' Bonus Bill to the Finance Committee, as suggested by President Harding in his recent special message.

Hides are thrown off the Fordney tariff free list by the House, which votes 152 to 97 to impose an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent., to be followed by another


# Omaha

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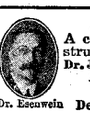

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amendment taxing all leather products, including shoes.

July 16.—Chairman Albert Johnson, of the Immigration Committee, introduces a bill in the House providing that every immigrant be examined at his home port by an American representative.

July 17.—The majority report of the Senate Naval Affairs subcommittee, which investigated the Sims-Daniels controversy, upholds the action of Admiral Sims in criticizing the management of the Navy Department by former Secretary Daniels.

July 18.—The House places oil on the Fordney tariff free list by a vote of 196 to 86.

DOMESTIC

July 15.—The United States Government informs Japan that all the nations involved will have ample opportunity to engage in a formal exchange of views on the subjects to be discust at the disarmament conference.

July 17.—General Pershing announces a policy of welding the National Guard, the organized reserves, and the regular Army into an official whole, in a letter to all corps commanders and commanding generals of the Philippine, Hawaiian, and Panama Canal departments.

Estimates of the wheat grown in seventeen countries of which statistics are available show an acreage of 151,000,000 acres this year against 155,000,000 last year, according to a summary made by the Department of Agriculture.

July 18.—Chairman A. B. Lasker, of the United States Shipping Board, says that the Board last year spent $380,000,000 more than its receipts.

More than 1,000 convicts riot in the Western Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Pa., and destroy several of the buildings. Nine are shot and wounded before the riot is ended.

July 19.—Diplomatic conversations looking to a treaty agreement with Germany are said to be in progress in Berlin between Loring Dresel, head of the American Commission there, and the German Foreign Office.

---

**Cause for Pride.**—Besides being rather a wild youth, Sam Smithers was exceedingly egotistical. A couple of days after he returned from overseas he strolled into a grocery-store where the prohibition amendment was under discussion:

"How about it, Sam?" asked a friend. "Are you peeved because they made the country dry while you were gone?"

Sam drew himself up proudly and gazed at the group of loafers.

"Peeved, nothing!" he ejaculated. "I'm proud of it. Why, they had to amend the Constitution of the United States of America to reform me, and they knew it had to be done when I wasn't here to prevent it."—*American Legion Weekly.*

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**Very Cloudy Cloud.**—William Lyon Phelps, of the English chair at Yale, has added a new mixed metaphor to his large and amusing collection. This addition is from one of the novels of W. L. George: "The cloud that tried to stab their happiness was only a false rumor whose bitter taste could not splinter the radiance nor dim the effervescence of their joy."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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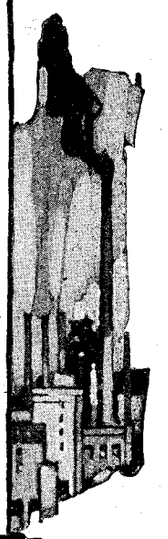

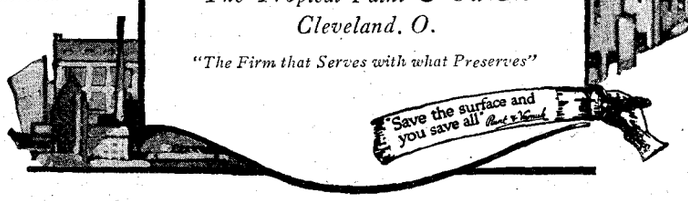


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Thirsty Fibre—"Worker of the Washroom," represents greater personal hygiene and efficiency in the washroom—one towel for one user only—in a soft, white, satisfying towel service.

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The logical towel for your washroom requirements should bear the imprinted name ScotTissue.

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"Thirsty Fibre—His Biography" is a very interesting book that you will enjoy. It is sent free.

ScotTissue Towels


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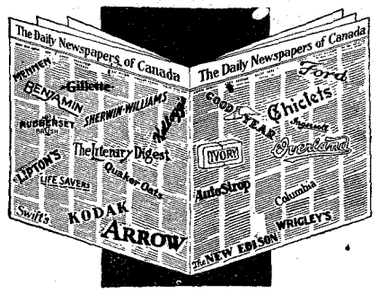


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| *Place* | *Population* | *Paper* |
|---|---|---|
| Halifax, N. S. | 75,000 | Herald & Mail |
| St. John, N. B. | 64,305 | Standard |
| | | Telegraph & Times |
| Quebec, Que. | 116,850 | Chronicle |
| | | Telegraph |
| Montreal, Que. | 801,216 | Gazette |
| | | La Patrie |
| | | Star |
| Toronto, Ont. | 512,812 | Globe |
| | | Star |
| Hamilton, Ont. | 110,137 | Herald |
| London, Ont. | 60,000 | Free Press |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 196,947 | Free Press |
| | | Tribune |
| Regina, Sask. | 42,000 | Leader & Post |
| Saskatoon, Sask. | 31,364 | Phoenix |
| | | Star |
| Calgary, Alta. | 75,000 | Albertan |
| Edmonton, Alta. | 65,000 | Journal |
| Vancouver, B. C. | 165,000 | Sun |
| Victoria, B. C. | 60,000 | Colonist |
| | | Times |

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# THE • SPICE • OF • LIFE

**To Fit the Times.**—"Yo, ho, ho, and a bottle of rum," is now amended to "Yo, h2o, h2o."—*Lincoln Star.*

**Cheerful Thought.**—Somebody must always be putting joy in life, or there would not be so much for other people to take out.—*Indianapolis News.*

**The Stamp of Learning.**—"Pa, what's a postgraduate?"

"A fellow who graduates from one of those correspondence schools, I suppose."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Good Substitute.**—"I'd like to take a Turkish bath but I haven't the price."

"Don't spend money. Just step into this phone booth and wait until Central gets your number."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

**On University Authority.**

If flies are flies because they fly,
And fleas are fleas because they flee,
Then bees are bees because they be.
—*Yale Record.*

**Great Expectations.**—"I hear that Jubb's prodigal son came home and said he would be contented to be treated like one of the servants."

"He had all the nerve in the world, didn't he?"—*The American Legion Weekly.*

**Self-Evident.**—A small boy was scrubbing the front porch of his house the other day when a lady called.

"Is your mother in?" she inquired.

"Do you think I'd be scrubbing the porch if she wasn't?" was the rather curt reply.—*O. E. R. Bulletin.*

**The Course of True Love.**—ETHEL—"What's the matter, dear? You look unhappy?"

EDITH—"Oh, such hard luck! I married Dick for alimony, and then I had to go and fall in love with him, and now I know it will just break my heart to divorce him."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

**Cheering Her Up.**—To a priest came a young woman one day, who had an exaggerated idea of her charms and who confessed she feared she had a besetting sin.

"And what is it?" asked the priest, kindly.

"It is this," she replied, her eyes cast down. "Every time I pass a mirror I think of my beauty."

"Faith, daughter," said the priest. "That's no sin, no sin at all. Just a slight mistake, daughter, just a triflin' error in judgment."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

**Passing the Buck.**—Axel, a Swede in an outfit at Fort Jay, woke up one morning with a desire to loaf. He got put on sick-call, thinking it was worth trying, anyway. At the dispensary the doc looked him over, felt his pulse, and took his temperature. Then he said:

"I can't find anything wrong with you."

No answer.

"See here, what's wrong with you anyway?"

"Doc," replied Axel. "That bane your yob."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

**A Word for the General.**—Wood Fitted for Post in Philippines.—*Head-line in The Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.*

**Three Rousing Squawks.**—"Yes, I graduated from an automobile school."

"What is your class honk?"—*Judge.*

**Record Bad Luck.**—"What is sadder than a man who loses his last friend?"

"A man who works for his board and loses his appetite."—*Stanford Chaparral.*

**Automatic Evidence.**—MULTI MILLIONS—"Is your son home from college?"

WELL THYE—"I presume so. I haven't seen my car for a week."—*The Orange Owl.*

**Fair Warning.**—The Sultan of Zanzibar and his wives have landed at Durban. We understand that the captain asked him to count them carefully, as mistakes could not be rectified after leaving the ship.—*Punch (London).*

**To Be Done with Discretion.**—"If you want to be really popular with men," says Mr. Arthur Pendenys, "become a widow." This, of course, may be all right, but few husbands can really learn to love a wife who makes a practise of this sort of thing.—*Punch (London).*

**Good Reason.**—"I don't see why you call your place a bungalow," said Smith to his neighbor.

"Well, if it isn't a bungalow, what is it?" said the neighbor. "The job was a bungle, and I still owe for it!"—*Pearson's Weekly.*

**Knocking the Board.**—THE PARSON (at table, to fellow boarder)—"My dear sir, theology does not teach the existence of a literal hell, but merely that a potential hell lies within each one of us at this moment."

THE LANDLADY (overhearing)—"You force me to remind you, Mr. Smith, that you may leave at once if you are dissatisfied!"—*Passing Show (London).*

**Diplomatic Willy.**—"Didn't you know it is against the law to beg for money?" said the lady to the tramp at the back door.

"I wasn't goin' t' beg for no money, ma'am."

"It's just as bad to beg for bread."

"I wasn't goin' to beg for no bread, ma'am."

"What were you going to beg for then, pray?"

"Only for one o' your photographs, ma'am."—*London Opinion.*

**Higher Mathematics.**—The teacher had been explaining fractions to her class. When she had discust the subject at length, wishing to see how much light had been shed, she inquired:

"Now, Bobby, which would you rather have, one apple or two halves?"

The little chap promptly replied:

"Two halves."

"Oh, Bobby," exclaimed the young woman, a little disappointedly, "why would you prefer two halves?"

"Because then I could see if it was bad inside."—*Queenslander (Brisbane, Australia).*

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